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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
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COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

ANOTHER BATTLE FOUGHT.

VICTORY CLAIMED FOR THE FRENCH.

The Crown Prince Defeated by MacMahon.

SORTIE FROM THE FORTRESS OF TOUL.

The French Said to Have Been Successful.

Strength of Prussian Army Overestimated.

Evacuation and Destruction of the Camp at Chalons.

THE PRUSSIAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Metz to be Reduced and Bazaine's Army Destroyed.

The Crown Prince to Hold MacMahon in Check.

Metz Completely Surrounded by Strongly Intrenched Prussians.

STRONG LANGUAGE USED BY THE PARIS PRESS.

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There Can be No Question Now of Mediation.

Trouble Looming Up in Belgium.

Garrison of Brussels Ordered to the Frontier.

King Williams Headquarters at Bar le Duc.

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His Destination Supposed to be Ardennes.

Bazaine Claims to be Able to Annihilate the Prussians.

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The War Loan a Failure

The Baltimore Bonaparte in Command at the Tuileries.

TROCHU'S POWER ONLY NOMINAL.

SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.

ENGLAND.

The Crown Prince Defeated by MacMahon.

Special to the Telegram.]

LONDON, August 26.—There is a great deal of excitement this afternoon over a rumor in the Stock Exchange to the effect that the Prussian army under the Crown Prince was defeated by the French under MacMahon. The repulse of the Prussians although occasioning the wildest excitement, can be traced to no reliable source.

The Prussian Plan of Campaign—No Present Movement Against Paris—Metz to be Reduced and Bazaine's Army Destroyed—The Crown Prince to Take Care of MacMahon.

Special to the Telegram.]

LONDON, August 25.—In the absence of official news from the armies, it is believed the Prussians will not hurry an attack upon Paris, but will turn their attention to the reduction of Metz and the destruction of Bazaine's army, leaving the Crown Prince to cut the French communication with Paris, watch MacMahon and check any forward movement on his part to relieve Metz. *It is farther* believed that the Prussians are strong enough to disregard any of MacMahon's reinforcements, composed as they are of raw troops.

Metz Completely Surrounded.

LONDON, August 25.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that since last Tuesday Metz has been completely surrounded by a strongly intrenched force of Prussians. No attempt at a sally had been made up to noon yesterday.

No News.

Paris is utterly without news from the seat of war. The intrenchments around Metz are completed.

A Deputation of the Corps Legislatif Demand Napoleon's Abdication.

It is believed a deputation of the Corps Legislatif has gone to the Emperor to demand his abdication.

The Corps Legislatif is now permanently guarded by troops. The announcement of the organization of a Provisional Government for France is imminent.

The Secret Treaty.

A quarter of a million *fac similes* of Benedetti's recent treaty have been sold here since the war began.

No Violation of Belgian Territory.

The French stories of the Prussians having passed the Belgian frontier or transported their dead and wounded through that country are untrue. When the question was broached by Prussia, Belgium was inclined to yield on the ground of humanity, but finally declined.

Authoritative Denial.

The *Times* is authorized to deny that Queen Victoria has had any correspondence with anybody on the subject of mediation, or that Gladstone is fearful that Prussia is becoming too strong.

MacMahon's Departure from Rheims—The Crown Prince to Join the Armies at Metz.

LONDON, August 25.—It is reported here that the whole of MacMahon's army left Rheims on Monday. It is believed the Crown Prince will join the armies in front of Metz. There are strong detachments of Prussians at Chalmont and Brienne.

A Sortie from Toul.

The garrison of Toul made a sortie yesterday, and seven hundred Prussians were killed and wounded in the action that followed.

Movements of MacMahon's Corps.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 25.—The *Tribune* special correspondent from Rheims, Tuesday, sends very important and late news of French movements, which were not allowed to be telegraphed yesterday evening. There were about one hundred and fifty thousand troops in and about Rheims under MacMahon. During the night they began to move toward Ardennes, and are still moving in that direction. By noon this place will be entirely evacuated. They take the road to Bethel and Meniers, but even the officers do not know how far they will go in that direction. It what is believed hereabout Bazaine be true, the two armies will soon be united. Bazaine is reported at head quarters to have said he could beat the enemy on the 20th, but if he waited until the 25th he could annihilate them. This afternoon the march of the troops, which began last night, continues. Artillery, infantry and cavalry pour uninterruptedly through the town. It is raining hard to-night. I compute that nearly two hundred thousand men in all have passed. There is no longer a doubt about the direction of this movement. From officers of the baggage and supply trains I learn that they have an order to go direct to Montmedy. Two baggagemen who had tried to get toward Verdun had been stopped by the Uhlans, and all reports agree that every road thither is picketed by the Prussians. Reorganization proceeds with the utmost dispatch. As one example, a supply train of five hundred wagons, fully equipped, was organized, and reached Rheims from Verdun in three days. High officers here are positive that part of Bazaine's forces are between Briey and Etain. Our correspondents from Rheims to join him are made with the utmost secrecy. The second army of reserves now forming near Chalons, composed of old soldiers, will reach three hundred and fifty thousand men. The Emperor will command the Imperial guard in person.

The Advance of the Crown Prince.

The Tribune correspondent writing from the Crown Prince's headquarters on the 17th says: There is no delay in the advance. Town after town is occupied, which you may hear of, but you can scarcely realize the extent of the invasion. While the Crown Prince has advanced through northern Alsace into Lorraine, two other German armies have entered French territory from Rhenish Prussia, and the reserves are ever increasing. It is no exaggeration to say that the conquered provinces will barely hold the troops poured into them. Phalzburg holds out. General L'Alhont received a flag of truce with a firm refusal to surrender, adding that he should next day (the 18th) fire a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the Emperor.

Destruction of the Chalons Camp.

The Tribune's special correspondent at Paris writes on Wednesday: Before the Chalons camp was raised it was fired to prevent the Prussians from occupying it, and to destroy a great quantity of stores they had no time to remove. Telegraph clerks and other officials say they only got orders on the previous evening to pack up.

The Bombardment of Strasburg

Is said to have inflicted but little damage thus far. Heavy siege artillery is coming up from Landau, Rastadt, Mayence and other Prussian fortresses.

Another *Tribune* special correspondent writes from Paris, Wednesday evening, that the loan is a striking failure compared with former subscriptions, adding that the estimated cost of effecting the loan, the deficiency of subscriptions, on the real day is one hundred and eighty-five millions, while former Imperial loans were covered many times over. The full amount of this will be nominally made up, but a considerable part by subscription of speculators who cannot pay calls.

Trochu's Power Merely Nominal.

A private correspondent before quoted writes from Paris on Wednesday: Trochu's power daily appears more nominal than real. He said himself yesterday to Gambetta that he had none, confessing his willingness but inability to allow the new appearance of the *Reds* and *Sorte Ujanche* newspapers recently suppressed. Persigny said yesterday to American friends that the want of capacity and fidelity among the Imperialists has destroyed this empire. Moderate Republicans begin to think that it is time to act, and they chafe at the slowness of the Left. The Baltimore Bonaparte just promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy, has not joined his regiment, but is practically commanding at the Tuileries. He says the Empress behaved with due pluck and dignity. The story that she wrote a letter to the Emperor to put Louis under fire and not where spent balls fell, is not true, but it is true that she spoke impatiently of the Emperor for not exposing himself. The Government still withholds arms from all who refuse to go to the frontier.

Bombardment of Strasburg.

LONDON, August 24.—The bombardment of was reopened to-day. The Germans are intrenched a thousand yards from the fortress. They have captured the railway station.

MacMahon Recreating on the Soil—Confidence in Paris in the Defeat of the Prussians.

LONDON, August 25, Noon.—MacMahon's entire command left Rheims on Monday morning in the direction of Toul. Paris is greatly excited, and a terrific battle is hourly expected.

French officials express confidence in the ability of MacMahon and Bazaine to defeat the Prussians in the next great battle, but seem to be without information from the front.

Fight Near Metz on Monday.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, August 24.—We have a story of a conflict near Noucsvit, nine miles from Metz, Monday, with advantage to the French, but I cannot credit it. Military opinion here is that MacMahon and the Crown Prince are moving on parallel lines and manouvering for a position, and that Bazaine is in communication with MacMahon. The French captured Prussian cannon at Longueville and Mars la-Tour. The Prussians have taken no French guns since Weerth.

France and Belgium.

Telegrams are constant between the Foreign Office and Brussels. The Belgian commander on the frontier is much exasperated by the constant attempts of the Prussians to transgress the line on land and other offenses. Belgium will be supported in defending her neutrality with the whole power of England.

Strength of Prussian Army Over-estimated.

It is beginning to be suspected that the strength of the German army has been overestimated. We hear of 80,000 Bavarians in the Crown Prince's army; when the whole active force is less than 50,000 strong.

The population of Paris manifested much indignation to-day with the Legislature. Kerstry was hissed whilst walking near Durando on the Boulevard.

Change of Feeling in England.

There is a new current of feeling in England. The belief that France intends to set up a Republic and that Bismark wishes to annex Alsace and Lorraine to Germany makes large classes of Englishmen favor France.

Siege of Strasburg.

The Germans are said to be besieging Strasburg with vigor, but the French reports make little of that operation.

Prussian Vessel Captured.

I hear to-day that the frigate taken by the French was the Hertha, but that she was captured of Point de Galle, Ceylon. The news came by way of Alexandria.

Railway Station at Strasburg Captured.

LONDON, August 25.—A German dispatch of yesterday reports that the Baden infantry, sheltered by a heavy fire of artillery from Kehl, succeeded Tuesday night in obtaining a footing within easy range of Strasburg, and captured the railway station without loss.

Preparations for the Siege of Metz.

LONDON, August 25.—Preparations for the siege of Metz seem formidable. The entrenchments proceed with great activity. The Paris papers are persistently concealing that the Bazaine is realizing a deep and strange.

Strasburg Well Defended.

Strasburg is well defended. According to the *Telegraph's* correspondent, the defensive fire has destroyed all the property within range of the guns. The French army is well supplied with provisions of all kinds.

Bazaine's Power Destroyed.

It is believed in Strasburg that Marshal Bazaine has been severed from the main French army, and his power completely destroyed.

France Will Only Treat for Peace Beyond the Rhine.

The correspondents of the London newspapers concur in the opinion that the French authorities will only treat for peace beyond the Rhine.

The Great Fear of the Prussians.

Paris letters say that the great fear of the Prussians is that some success of the French arms may enable the army of Paris to regain Paris.

Frederick Charles Moves on Paris.

Chalons has been abandoned. It is said the forces of the Crown Prince will to-day enter that city as well as Rheims, meeting with no resistance, while Prince Frederick Charles moves on Paris direct.

The following official dispatch from Berlin has just been received: "The government has received a dispatch dated Bar le Duc, last evening, to the effect that Chalons has been evacuated by the French, and that the Prussian column is west of Chalons and advancing rapidly."

Destruction of Food and Crops Ordered.

The Paris Committee of Defense has issued an order for the destruction of the crops and all food in the departments of Marne and the Seine as the Prussians approach.

The Pope Denies that He Congratulated the Prussians on their Successes.

LONDON, August 25.—The Pope repeats his denial of the story that he congratulated the Prussians on their successes.

Funds in Aid of the Wounded.

Meeting have been held in Liverpool, Coventry, and other places, to raise funds for the wounded.

Newspaper Correspondents Expelled.

Newspaper correspondents have been dismissed from the Prussian headquarters.

Services of the Irish Declined.

The Emperor Napoleon has declined the services of 5,000 Irish auxiliaries tendered him by James Stephens.

Very Slow.

The French telegrams to London occupy from twelve to thirty-six hours in transmission.

Naval Prizes.

It is said the French iron-clads towed two prizes into Cherbourg on Tuesday.

The War Localized.

The *Post* expresses satisfaction that the war is localized, and that the scene of devastation cannot now be greatly enlarged. The *Times* says until the Prussians learn that the Alsatians hate the Germans, and France learns that the present invasion of her territory was not made in the spirit of the Duke of Brunswick's, four score years ago, peace will be difficult if not impossible.

Prince Salm-Salm Killed.

LONDON, August 25.—Prince Salm-Salm, who was made Major in the Guard for services in the American and Mexican wars, was killed in the battle of the 18th at Gravelotte.

Prussian Ship Captured.

ATHENS, August 18, *via* LONDON, August 24.—The Prussian ship Villaden has been captured by a French man-of-war and taken into Syra.

Napoleon's Responsibility.

LONDON, August 25.—*La Liberte* says: "The Emperor on opening the Chambers January 18th, 1869, assured France that the military laws which were to be proposed and the appropriations to be asked for would place the country in a condition to meet all emergencies. Are we not right in saying that he who uttered this and similar misstatements on that occasion is responsible for the present disasters and what overwhelming responsibility before France invaded, before Europe astounded, and before history?"

Homburg Filled with Troops.

LONDON, August 25.—The city of Hamburg is filled with troops. With the French iron-clads blockading Cuxhaven, there are three merchant steamers, supposed to be prizes.

Swiss Volunteer Surgeons.

Swiss surgeons volunteer for hospital service in the armies on both sides.

Austria and Russia.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 25.—A dispatch from Vienna states that Count Chlotek, Ambassador of Austria to St. Petersburg, who is here in consultation with Baron Von Beust, has returned to his post. Much significance is placed on the appointment of Novikoff as the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, in consequence of his familiarity with the Eastern question, and the marked friendly tone recently adopted towards Prussia.

Prussia and Italy.

Advices from Berlin state that in consequence of the renewal of rumors of Italian intervention in favor of France, the Russian government has adopted precautionary measures. Special couriers left Berlin to-day for Rome and Florence with dispatches.

FRANCE.

Reported Defeat of the Prussians Between Verdun and Chalons.

PARIS, August 25, Evening.—The *Figaro* of this afternoon contains the following: "A person who arrived from the vicinity of Epernay this evening says that he was informed there that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Verdun and Chalons."

No Question Now of Mediation.

PARIS, August 25.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes an article of which the following is an extract: "Our ports are free; our fleet will strike boldly in the North and Baltic seas; our commerce and industry are active; our credit good; there can be no comparison of our finances with those of the enemy. Prussia looked for treachery and disorganization here, an unheard of wonders at the promptitude of the nation in arming and organizing, and understands by this time that the more the struggle is prolonged the better is our situation. Our resources in men and money are inexhaustible. Though invaded, France arms her entire nation. The neutral powers remain friendly, but comprehend that there cannot now be a question of mediation."

Imperial Headquarters a Superfluity.

The *Siecle*, commenting on the item of news that the Imperial headquarters are to be withdrawn, says: "Who cares? MacMahon can only have one headquarters, the center of the operations. The Imperial headquarters can only be a superfluity—an embarrassment—a pretext for losing battles. The crisis is too dangerous to talk of the Imperial headquarters anywhere near those of the Commander-in-Chief."

La Liberte firmly demands of the deputies, referring to the stormy session of the Corps Legislatif yesterday, to efface all individualities. In our hour of need we must not compromise the future of France. There must be but one grand duet in all the country.

A Bloodless Victory.

La Liberte says: "France yesterday gained a great victory. In one day many hundreds of millions were paid into the Treasury. Prussia for two months has sought to procure a less sum vainly.

Promoted for Bravery.

Michael Aloys Ney, the Duke of Elchengen, received three sabre cuts across the face at the battle of Gravelotte. He was promoted a colonel on the field.

Defense of Toul.

The defense of Toul by the National Guard and Garde Mobile is described as being very gallant.

Bravery of Canrobert.

At St. Marie-aux-Chevres, Marshal Canrobert threw himself before his troops, and after a sharp sword combat with a Prussian officer, drove the enemy back.

The Garrison of Brussels Ordered to the Frontier.

It is said the garrison at Brussels has received orders to march to the frontier.

Rumored Defeat of Prince Charles.

PARIS, August 25, 9 P. M.—The *Figaro* has just issued an extra, with the following news: "A person who arrived in Paris at 8 o'clock tonight from Epernay reports that he heard in that city that the Prussians were defeated today between Verdun and Chalons. Groups of Prussian stragglers, cavalry and infantry, were continually coming into Chalons. The combat commenced this morning at three o'clock, and news reached Chalons and Epernay about three o'clock in the afternoon. Nothing definite is stated as to the number of men engaged, but according to rumor the entire army of Prince Charles was in the fight. An order has been issued to evacuate Epernay to-morrow. Trains going east on the railway from Paris to Epernay are stopped at Chateau Thierry, which is now the terminus of the line."

De Failly to be Replaced.

PARIS, August 24.—General De Failly's corps arrived at Chalons yesterday, from Bitche, after a long detour and hasting march. Gen. De Failley will be replaced.

The Crown Prince Near Chalons—Evacuation and Destruction of the Camp.

BERLIN, August 25.—The following official bulletins from the Prussian headquarters have been received at the War Office in Iuis city: "The Crown Prince of Prussia is near Chalons. The enemy has evacuated his camp at Chalons-sur-Marne. The head of the Prussian column has advanced beyond the camp destroyed by the French, and the army is now continuing its onward march."

France Appeals to Embroil Belgium.

PARIS, August 25.—The journals of last evening demand to know what action will be taken by the Government against the charge that the Belgian government has permitted a violation of her neutrality laws by Prussia.

Paris Fully Superceded.

A Council of War was held yesterday. General Wimpfen, who has recently been operating against the rebels in Algeria, was appointed to the command of a corps, vice General Failly. The Council is now composed of Ministers and Mm. Rouher, Schneider, Persigny, Baroche and Trochu.

Minor Notes from Paris.

Special to the Evening Telegram.]

PARIS, August 25.—The report of the attempt to assassinate MacMahon is reported this morning, but without particulars.

Reinforcements for the army continue to go forward. A number of Arab chiefs have gone to the front. A corps of Poles is organizing for service in the French army.

It is positively ascertained that the camp of Chalons was burned by order of the commander-in-chief.

Extensive preparations continue for the reception of the wounded. Four large amphitheatres are kept ready in the Tuileries garden. The Empress yesterday personally visited the hospitals, inspecting the arrangements.

A number of Americans are among the subscribers to the new French loan.

The prices of food in the rear of the Prussian army have advanced exorbitantly. Bread in Rhineland is seventy-five cents a loaf.

A further bombardment of Strasburg has taken place without result.

The Gayeties Theater here admits soldiers free.

Forty-five thousand Prussian wounded have been sent to Germany.

The neutrality of Belgium has been violated by Prussia.

Political Circumstances and Moral Reasons.

PARIS, August 25.—The *Opinion Nationale* says that to all who think more of any other things than driving Prussians from the soil of France it recommends the perusal of the following passage from a published Prussian plan of attack: "Paris will never be in our power unless it is owing to political circumstances or moral reasons which will oblige the defenders to open to us its gates." "Political reasons," says the *Opinion*, means revolution, and "moral suasion" means treachery.

Zoological Garden Broken Up.

All the animals in the Zoological Garden in the Bois de Boulogne have been removed. Part of them have been retained in the city and part sent to Belgium. Some of the animals are of great value.

More Prussian Spies

Were arrested yesterday, taking plans of the works along the river Loire. Others were also arrested here, and some even detected with the troops of MacMahon.

Aid for the Wounded.

A remittance has been received from Dublin for aid of the wounded. The Empress acknowledges the contribution in a note, in which she says: "This offering to the wounded French is received with gratitude. The generous sentiments which have inspired this act, and your wishes for the success of our arms and happiness of the Imperial family have profoundly touched his majesty.

Escape from Strasburg.

The French troops closely surround Strasburg, yet the government treasurer managed to escape with over twelve million francs.

Another Foolish Bet.

A Prussian Colonel has offered to Emile Girarden offering a wager that he will be in Paris on the 15th of September. Girarden publishes the letter, and announces that he has accepted the wager.

A Positive Contradiction.

A Belgian Minister here says the journals have received authority from his government to positively contradict the statement that the passage of wounded Prussians through the territory of Belgium has been permitted or attempted.

The Prussians Still Pushing Forward.

PARIS, August 25.—The *Journal Officiel* says the sum of all the news received at the Ministry is that the Prussians have pushed their reconnoissance into the department of Marne, and even into the city of Chalons. The prefect of the department of Upper Marne announces that a portion of the northern arrondissements of Vassy have been occupied by the Prussian forces. Orders have been given that the march of the Prussians be opposed by every obstacle the patriotism of the people can suggest, in addition to the systematic measures which will be executed under direction of the engineer officers sent out by the government.

Ironmaking Enterprise Curbed.

Official warning is given that the Minister of the Interior will be forced to apply the law regulating the press with the utmost rigor if certain journals, in spite of the representations made to them by the government, continue to publish full details of the movements of troops, the state of the fortifications, and the composition of the armies.

National Loan Closed.

The national loan has been closed, more than the amount required having been subscribed.

Junction of Bazaine and MacMahon.

A dispatch from Rheims, of the 23d, says it was supposed the armies of MacMahon and Bazaine had effected a junction, and, supported by the Quadrilateral, composed of the fortresses of Montmedy, Verdun, Thionville and Metz, would act as attack. It was also expected any important engagement would occur within two days.

Movements of the Emperor.

The Emperor spent until late last night, and goes to Reine, in the Canton of Rheims. Yesterday the Imperial headquarters were at Chalons.

Review of the Guard Mobile.

General Trochu reviewed the Garde Mobile yesterday. The men made a fine appearance.

Efforts to Impede the March of the Germans.

The grain mills in the valleys of the Seine and Marne, and all their contents which could not be removed, have been purposely burned. The country people are destroying the roads and doing all they can to impede the march of the Prussian armies. They will burn or destroy such provisions as they are unable to remove or store out of reach of the Prussians.

Prussians at Chalons.

Scouts of the Prussians made their appearance at Chalons-sur-Marne and also at St. Menehould. The Prefect of the latter town and all the railway officers have left the place.

The Garde Mobile.

The Constitutionnel says, as the seasons so far advanced, the Government has completed not to give blouses to the Garde Mobile. The blouses will be replaced by warmer woolen garments, and the prefects have received orders to have them made where the troops are raised. This measure, in a sanitary point of view, is excellent, and besides will give work to a great number of people, to whom the war has rendered idleness and destitution. Cadres of the Garde Mobile have been formed everywhere, and guns distributed in the territories corresponding with the three grand army corps. In the rest of France the distribution is nearly completed.

Corps Legislatif.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the motion of Keratry to enlarge the Commission of Defense was taken up and discussed at great length, and with much excitement. Keratry spoke of his project, and Clement Duvernois replied. Jules Favre declared that the misfortunes of the country came from that fatal management to which the Chambers had been compelled to submit. This should be avoided if it is to maintain a dynasty that the country must fight——. [The remainder of the sentence was lost in the uproar and tumult which these words caused.] Buffet said the only question now was, how to drive the Prussiens from our soil. This was received with great applause, and the close of the debate was ordered by a vote of 210 to 55.

The proposition was then rejected, the opposition of the Ministry was strongly expressed, and Clement Duvernois and Gambetta demanded news of the war, especially concerning the battle of the 18th and the position of the Prussian forces. Chevereaux, Minister of the Interior, replied that Bazaine was too greatly honored, and proceeded to send a report. He added that the telegraph gave no indication of an engagement to-day (Wednesday). It was true Prussian scouts had been seen at Epernay, but the roads to the Marne and Aube, but in this respect no further advices can be given. The Minister concluded by stating that if the French troops had left Chalons it was with the object of insuring the general defense of the country. The sitting then dissolved.

Railroad Cut by the Prussians.

PARIS, August 25.—Advices from Montmedy to the 21st say five hundred Prussian cavalry cut the railroad at Amein.

The Franc Tireurs.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the Minister of War declared that the Franc Tireurs were regularly enrolled and registered at the Ministry of War, and must be considered as belonging to the army.

The Committee of Defense.

M. Thiers announced in the name of the committee appointed to decide upon the proposition of Keratry, that they were unable to report to the Chamber to-day in the matter, and hence the matter was left to Count Palikao, who, as a proof of his confidence in the Chamber, will select three Deputies to form part of the Council of Defense. The selections were made yesterday at the council of Ministers, but have not yet been accepted by the Chambers.

PRUSSIA.

King William's Headquarters at Bar le Duc—Position of the Army Corps.

BERLIN, August 25, 7:30 P. M.—The Prussian *Monitor* states that King William's headquarters have been removed from Pont-a-Mousson to Bar le Duc. The headquarters of the first and second armies are near Metz, while the other corps continue their march on Paris.

ITALY.

A Pro-Prussian Journal Threatened by Pontifical Soldiers.

ROME, August 25.—The *Osservatore Romolo*, a journal favorable to the Prussian cause, has been threatened with violence by soldiers of the Pontifical army, unless it speedily alters its tone.

Patriotic Aid Concert.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—The Grand German Patriotic Aid Concert to-night in Saengerfest hall was a great success. Over three thousand persons were present in the audience. Five hundred ladies and gentlemen, representing about all the musical societies of the city, participated in the choruses, with an orchestra of sixty musicians. The German patriotic choruses, "Die Wacht am Pneln," "Was ist Das Deutsche Vaterland," and "God Save the King," were greeted with tumultuous applause, and encores and presentations of bouquets were showered upon the leaders by Prof. Ruesselback. The concert was one of the grandest ever held in Cincinnati.

The Chances of Peace—The French Circulars Precedent and the Prussian Ultimatum.

[From the Herald of Yesterday.]

What are the chances of peace? With a hostile army of half a million of men in the heart of France, and with a French army in the field of two or three hundred thousand men, constantly increasing in strength, the time has hardly come when either party can be hopefully approached in behalf of peace. We have the intelligence from Paris that the Ambassadors from Russia, Austria and Italy, in reply to the offers to the French Government to negotiate for peace, have been officially informed that peace is impossible so long as the Prussian army remains in France. On the other hand, we have the information from London that the Prussians exact no peace short of the presence of their army in front of Paris; that in this event a grand revolution in France will result in the displacement of the present French authorities, when a peace may be easily negotiated; that they want no purpose less if these objects are not gained; that the German army demands and must have material guarantees for peace before this war can cease; that this army has lost many precious lives, but that its surviving soldiers will prefer to lose their own rather than leave a legacy of a half-war peace with France, which may result in the slaughter of their children.

Looking to peace, then, the French condition precedent is the removal of the Prussian army, to the last soldier, from the soil of France. No man expects that this removal will be voluntarily made by Prussia in order to clear the field for peace negotiations. The meaning of this condition, then, is "the last ditch"—that France will listen to no terms of peace until she has turned back this Prussian tide of invasion and driven the last armed enemy from her soil. This is the proposition—the bunding of passion—the prospect of the termination of the war at an early day in anything but encouraging. The Prussian ultimatum is more to the purpose. In a few words, it means that this war on the part of the German Confederation, North and South, is not against France, but against the Bonapartes, and that short of their removal from the French Government there can be no peace, that the object of the war on the part of the German coalition is the displacement of the Napoleonic empire and dynasty as the first essential looking to peace; that France, under the imperial rule of the Bonapartes, has been the disturber of the public peace, and that these disturbing elements must be removed.

The Prussians, looking to this settlement, count upon a revolution in Paris with the approach of their army which will open the door to peace; and it is evident that short of their appearance in front of the French capital they do not expect the displacement of Napoleon. It is apparent, too, that Napoleon, and all directly interested in maintaining his government, are working as desperately to check and turn back the Prussians from Paris as if fully satisfied that the presence of the German army in the suburbs will be the signal for a general revolutionary uprising in the city and the proclamation of the republic. Indeed we apprehend that if it were perfectly safe for Napoleon to be now in Paris he would be there, directing in person the general movements of reinforcements to MacMahon and Bazaine, the preparations for the defense of the capital, the proclamations to the people, and the fortifications, the discussions of his Cabinet and the conferences of his Prime Minister with the diplomatic representatives from the great neutral Powers.

Has the nephew forgotten that the uncle in 1814, after his splendid retreat through France, fighting the enemy regardless of numbers every foot of the way and winning his most promising victories, approached Paris only to find that by his subordinates therein he had been betrayed? No. Napoleon the Third has not forgotten this collapse of the empire under Napoleon the First, and if the Empress Regent now in Paris it is because she knows that with a Paris in revolutionary the loyalty of his army in the field is not to be relied upon in his absence from it. His plan is to repulse and drive back over the Rhine, if possible, the enemy in the field, or to save his life in the great bulk of the people by a single decisive victory in the field he may return to Paris and be received with an acclamation; without such victory, it is evident that Paris has resolved to do without him.

But with the Emperor be at the master of Paris if driven inside its circle of fortifications with his army? With the Empress appointed to the capital the Prussians count upon peace from a new government from Paris. This, we infer, is the last Napoleonic idea. The opposition seems to be entertained in London that a decisive French victory would produce a great financial panic, as an event foreshadowing a long, wasting war, and a disastrous French war. We think it more likely that a decisive French victory would so inflame the country of Europe is so fitted to be a republic as that it would be a republic. We think it will govern the future of politics in Germany, Italy and Austria. The Emperor and the other Kings or Ministers, would reap the advantages of the vast sacrifices it has made. Let us hope that the present preface is not to be followed by a displacement both of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs.

The War—Its Probable Duration.

The news received from the seat of war during the past twenty-four hours has been rather more contradictory than ever, and it would be impossible at this moment for the most careful student of the situation to decide positively where the principal contending armies are placed. There are as many rumors on the subject as prevail lately in reference to the whereabouts of the Emperor and the Prince Imperial. It is not difficult to conceot positive statements and pretend that they come from "headquarters," but the public here will wisely in receiving all such statements with great scepticism. No close a hold upon the sources through which real information is derived alone arrive, that it is almost impossible for the most active of correspondents to transmit anything more than mere gossip. The Prussian plans are kept even from the French Chambers, but we have from M. F. Gallardet, who is described to the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* have a special value, that the General has begged the Government to send him "reliable reports of the reinforcements." M. Gallardet, however, has won, it will mean also the restoration to all France of a real government of the nation by the people. But if anything could make this "great and regenerated France" accept a constitutional dynasty of the Napoleons, it would be the voice of a foreign prince insisting that no Napoleon shall reign in France. The arrogance and wrong-headedness of the Hohenzollern may, after all, rescue the Bonapartes from the fatal consequences of their own folly and murderers and misconduct. Not will the threat to seize unwilling princes as "material guarantees" be less fitful of results now than on the opposite of those which its authors anticipate. Could such a threat be carried out to-day, it would simply plant a new Ireland on the continent, a new Ireland in the west of Europe, to bequeath a legacy of new wars and fightings to the weary and war-worn Old World. But it will hardly be carried out to-day—nor yet to-morrow. For while it is answered at once by the instinctive sympathies of France for a war to the death, it is answering sharply by the jealousy and determination of the great neutral powers to permit no such unending war of rivals of wrath in the heart of Christendom.

What Next.

[From the Tribune of yesterday.]

For nearly a month now France has been an Empire without an Emperor. When Napoleon left Paris it was announced that the Empress Regent would act as Regent, and that he himself would take command of the army. But she has shown herself to be as powerless and helpless in her nominal Regency as he has shown himself to be imbecile and puny in nominal command. Since the day he assumed for a moment in a little theatrical spectacle at Cherbourg before the sailors, after which she was scarcely with a regency, and her authority as head of the State has been ignored ever since that time. He figured for a moment in the field at the head of the Imperial Guard at Saarbruck, after which he also seems to have been seized with a dysentery that has made no pretense since that time of exercising any real authority as head of the army. In the meantime, a governmental, or rival control of Paris—which now "means France" only—has been formed in the hands of a new Directory of Defense, which yesterday announced of eight military and civil functionaries, but to which have been added four members each of the Chambers. This extraordinary body is to have "full supreme power in all matters of administration, and apparently in all the matters of public policy; its decrees are to be signed by the Empress Regent in the Emperor, and without the signature of Ollivier, Minister of the Imperial Household of the Empire. It may be said that the dictatorship is in the hands of its head, General Trochu, the late military governor of Paris, and Imperial Chief of Staff, who commands the army of the capital, who has issued proclamations in his own name, who has enforced his will in regard to several important civil matters, and who has given his ideas on public questions in opposition to those of the Ministry. We have no doubt that if Trochu finds himself embarrassed in any way by the conduct of the other members of the Directory, he will dispense with their assistance, and practically demonstrate the impossibility of a power to be lodged in the hands of as well as the nominal Emperor and the nominal Regent, and thereby helped on the necessities of the situation and the precedents of the Napoleonic dynasty, furnish him excuse, if not justification, for his course.

In the mean time, the existence of this Directory is proof of the virtual breaking down of the Empire. The ordinary machinery of the Government and Administration has failed in this crisis, and a new power is at last practically revolutionary in its nature is in possession of all the authority that is now left in France. We do not believe, however, that the Directory is yet in condition to take ground against the Government at Tours, but that it has not lost hope of resuming his place on the throne.

Napoleon the Third will never give up his throne till he has exhausted every means of defense. He will sacrifice the last man in all France, the name of the French army, and the last dollar in the treasury before he will sacrifice anything and everything rather than his own personal power. If the Russians were at the gates of Paris, and the cause of France were lost, he would still have cards that he could play. He is not only a brave soldier, he is an imbecile and a blunderer, he is cunning and experienced, as a negotiator, and, above desperation came very late and he would play in a way that might at least give him a chance of life, though it would be sure ruin. He would be able also to resort to more than one expedient against internal as well as external peril. If pressed by the Republicans he would still, in case he retained control of the army, have a right to march troops to crush out Republican or anti-Napoleonic uprising in Paris, and in suppressing such an uprising for this, he would establish a reign of terror similar to that by which he long governed France. At all events, however these things may turn out, it may be taken as certain—and it will not be heard of but for those who know the character and career of Louis Napoleon—that he will not surrender his throne until every expedient of war and all the resources of diplomacy and negotiation have been exhausted.

Every American Republican and every enemy of Cæsarism and despotism throughout the world will consider the war in future, in one respect, as a personal. We trust, however, that the people of France will utterly destroy the Napoleonic dynasty. We trust we shall not, in any case, see it perpetuated in the person of his son, or any other of the Bonaparte family. The Bonapartes have been a curse to France and to the world. Let them be driven, for the last opportunity to destroy them root and branch, from the soil of France, and from the hearts of its people. We cannot believe in the possibility of this. We trust it will be accomplished.

What we desire to see established in France is a government of the people.

The Financial Probabilities of the War.

[From the N. Y. Herald, of yesterday.]

It is said in London that news of a French victory at present would cause a panic in the stock market there. The stock and money market is the most sensitive barometer of events and the drift of public sentiment on questions of a disturbing character. No doubt, too, probably, a similar effect, though not to the extent of a panic, produced in Wall street as in London should there be a French victory. Apart from the political crisis that exists between the two great financial centers of New York and London, the same effect would operate here as there. A French victory—that is, a really great success in the war—would have a very disturbing influence throughout Europe, which would bear upon the market value of gold and stocks in this country. Such success of Prussia has had the contrary effect. Stocks are going up abroad, and gold has come down in New York. It is natural to infer, then, that stocks would go up in London and gold here with a French victory. Why? Because, as was said, of the apprehension of a prolonged and general disturbance. This might or might not be the result of a French victory; still it is evident this is the impression made upon that sensitive barometer, the stock and gold market of the world. Should France gain a victory at present she would probably endeavor to avenge the invasion of her soil and disasters of the war by invading Germany. This would not only be pursuing a war, but might involve Europe generally in the conflict, and in such case, we suppose, is the meaning of the telegram from London and the reason of the fluctuations in stocks and gold.

A Republic for Germany.

[From the Times of yesterday.]

The successes of the German armies in the present war may undoubtedly tend to increase the popularity of the House of Hohenzollern for a time; but there can scarcely be any doubt that a Republic, and not an Empire, is the form of government toward which the people are gravitating. It is impossible

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. BUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

AN opportunity is now presented for some one to distinguish himself in the field of practical statesmanship by framing and carrying through Congress a law that will protect the people from the exactions of the Consolidated Railroad Monopoly. That popular sentiment will demand such a measure is evident. Nor will Congress, coming together fresh from the people, deny the universal petition. It is said that the monopolists control State Legislatures and will be able to control Congress also. We will not believe it before it is demonstrated. No doubt there will be a struggle. What is wanted is a leader in this important field of practical statesmanship. Who is he? Where shall we look for him?

THREE or four New York papers have a reputation for enterprise in news gathering. All of them are doing a good deal at the business; but there is one little thing which would be of so much value to the reading world that it would place the paper doing it ahead of all the rest. We mean the employing of a person in London who would keep his wits about him, to gather the kernel from the many bushels of chaff, along with the latest deductions from the most knowing and best informed persons, to whom the agent should be able to obtain access, and frame these into brief, clear and conscientious dispatches by cable. Our New York friends have done and are doing marvelously well, but this would be doing a great deal better, and not be hard to do at that.

THE "revenue reformers," we conclude, are not getting on well. After a fierce campaign, particularly in the west, hardly a Republican convention, local or State, has been held which has ventured even to squint in favor of protection. The almost uniform expression has been favorable to such a tariff as will raise the necessary revenue, least disturb the industries of the country, and secure for home manufactures a fair competition with the rest of the world. Notwithstanding that the free-traders have spent much money in employing speakers and circulating documents, to say nothing of subsidies to leading newspapers, the public mind appears to have been very little influenced in favor of their doctrines. No doubt there is need of reform in the tariff laws, so as to adjust them with more deliberation than has yet been given to the question, to the needs of the country, in the light of experience. To such an adjustment the friends of protection have no objection to urge, for they maintain that a system of duties thus devised would afford all the protection the country needs or they have ever asked.

THE Republicans of New York are preparing for a vigirous campaign and with good prospect of success. Their State Convention will meet at Saratoga in about two weeks, and already there is a "rallying of the clans" for the settlement of certain personal questions. This, however, is not likely to interfere with the general harmony which every one seems disposed to cultivate for the sake of success. Although the Democrats have for several years carried the State, it has been through fraud in the city of New York. Now, however, hopes are entertained that the new election law will insure something like honesty and reduce the party majority in the city quite twenty thousand. If this can be done the country districts will be encouraged to do their best. It is to be noted, however, that there are those who question whether anything approaching an honest vote in the city can be obtained. The offices to be filled are: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, etc. For the first office Mr. GREELEY has been favorably mentioned; but he has many enemies, and is not popular with the Germans, on account of his views on the license question. STEWART L. WOODFORD, who was the last Lieutenant Governor, and MANSFIELD O. ROBERTS are also named. It is conceded that the candidates will be taken from the eastern part of the State, which can bring forward many more gentlemen who would make acceptable candidates.

MANY able writers upon the revival of American commerce insist upon it that the day of wooden sidewheelers has passed, and that iron propellers will alone do for the ocean service of the future. They point in strong confirmation to the iron propellers of all the foreign steamship companies between Europe and America, which make as good voyages, with more freight, than did the old side-wheelers of the unsuccessful American Collins line, though using scarcely half as much coal. The Philadelphia *North American* utters the warning that unless the Americans heed this lesson, the morsel of carrying trade left to American steamers on the Pacific will soon be appropriated by the shrewd British who can afford cheaper freights on their iron propellers. The *American* protests against subsidies to the Chinese, Australia and other proposed lines on which the surplus wooden sidewheelers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are to be used, as bolstering up an interest which cannot maintain itself with all the Government aid, unless it invests in iron ships. The *American*, which does not speak ignorantly of Pennsylvania Central matters, especially warns the San Francisco men that the Northern Pacific Road, essentially controlled by Pennsylvania men, will be pushed through without delay, and that no time will be lost in putting on first-class iron propellers, which can draw from China, Japan, Australian and inland commerce right away from the expensive wooden sidewheelers now feeding the Union Pacific Railroad. Indeed, the excellent suggestion is made that with sixty millions money subsidy from Government the Union Pacific can afford to build itself a line of iron propellers for San Francisco's Pacific commerce.

WHILE the French manifest the greatest determination to resist the invading Prussians and fight with a courage which against equal numbers would be highly promising of victory, little disposition is shown to stand by the Emperor. This much can be clearly made out from the dispatches. The Emperor no longer represents the nation. The cause for which Frenchmen manifest such unanimity and courage is so much stronger than the Emperor that scarcely any hope is left for him or his dynasty. It is extremely doubtful if, for any reason, the Prussians were to retire, leaving France to manage her domestic concerns in quiet, the Napoleonic dynasty would be able to sustain itself a single week. The Emperor has ceased to be popular. His name has ceased to be the rallying cry for uniting all France. He has no prestige as a military leader. His blunders alone are remembered. Its resources only to be determined in what manner he will cease to be the head of the French nation; nor can the time be far distant. It is hardly probable that the most brilliant success of the French armies could change the future so far as he is concerned. Whether, as the result of Prussian or French victories, the other nations intercede and dictate terms, or the two nations themselves agree upon them, it has been rendered as nearly certain as almost anything in the future can be that the Emperor and the Empire will go by the board. Events have brought his enemies to the front. The people recognize and support them. A minority may exist favorable to neither; but it is not probable that in any event they will be able to clutch the power that will give them the control of affairs. The best chance appears to be with the Orleanists. Their sun has suddenly risen. Whether it will continue to rise; whether the future head of the French nation will be an Orleanist King or a Republican President, is yet to be decided.

THE ADJUSTMENT.

TALLEYRAND, who died in 1838, as the reader remembers, left certain *memoires* under seal, which, by a provision in his will, he allowed to be published on the expiration of thirty years from his death. In these papers, according to a German contemporary, the famous diplomatist predicts that the system of political equilibrium established in his time, is destined to perish through Germany's endeavor to attain political importance by the unification of its States; an endeavor prompted by the necessity of self-defense. He predicts that one of the German States for its own aggrandizement will take advantage of the German desire for national union; that Austria, on account of her own fragmentary and divided condition, will never make an attempt of the kind, but that Prussia will likely be the power to seek her fortune in the question of German unity. Should she succeed, then, says TALLEYRAND, the edifice of European equilibrium will fall to pieces, a new basis of the division of power must be established, and a new political organization arranged. In the condition of things thus presented in prospect, France, he thinks, is most interested; *she must either fight against the* project of German unity, or she must indemnify herself by extension of territory.

The passage certainly affords an admirable illustration of sagacious foresight, or historical divination. It is also interesting as indicating the point of view from which probably a large majority of the French people have been accustomed to look at the subject of a war with Prussia. In the light of recent events, and also as illustrating French feeling on the same subject, considerable interest likewise attaches to a remarkable passage that occurs in a work of the late PREVOST-PARADOL.

Shortly befor e M. PARADOL left the Orleanist party to become a supporter of the Emperor, he published a little work entitled "*New France*," in the last chapter of which he discusses the effect of the events of 1866 upon France. He regards war with Prussia as unavoidable, and investigates the consequences, first of a French victory and then of a French defeat in the contest. In case of victory he supposes that France could gain nothing, as any attempt at annexation would come into conflict with the principle of nationality maintained with so much emphasis even by the Napoleonic government. Then taking up the other alternative of a French defeat in the collision, he proceeds as follows:

"Assume that Prussia by itself or in union with Russia should conquer. It is not necessary to prove prolixly or at length that after such a victory the greatness of France would be reduced to a grave. Alsace and Lorraine would probably be taken from us at once; in any case we should be deprived of the means to defend ourselves, if it should please our victorious rivals to desire the cession of those border lands.

"A treaty in which our naval and land forces would be reduced to a minimum—a minimum which would suffice to maintain peace within and to protect our trade; the entire loss of our colonies, Algiers included; a boundary defined in favor of Prussia—a sad beginning of many heavier losses afterwards; these would be the immediate results of a French defeat. These, however, would not be all. In the same measure in which France should go down, Prussia and Russia would go up. German unity under the ægis of powerful and victorious Prussia would at once become an accomplished fact. Austria would either at once be dealt with as a second Turkey, or reserved for later destruction (just according as she behaved during the war) while in any case her Sclavic element would fall to Russia and her Germans to Prussia; the Oriental question would be immediately settled without our aid, and England, her compliance secured by the satisfaction with which she would witness our disgrace and by the quiet possession of Egypt, would hardly oppose any earnest resistance to the arrangements of the new empire on the European Continent."

It thus clearly appears that M. PARADOL confidently anticipated that by a French attack upon Prussia, German unity would be at once consummated, an anticipation in which he showed a better insight into the condition of feeling in Germany than those did who counted upon its continued divisions or neutrality. On the assumption of a French defeat in a contest with Prussia no extraordinary wisdom was required to foresee the conditions which the conquerer was likely to impose upon the conquered if he should regulate his procedure by historical precedent or the suggestions of average intelligence. According to appearances at present, the French defeat which PARADOL only assumed for the sake of argument, has become a fact, and the interest of the situation has already begun to center upon the use which KING WILLIAM intends to make of his victory. In this country, at least, the Germans are nearly unanimous in thinking that Alsace and Lorraine will be exacted as a part of the penalty incurred by France; in Germany, too, the opinion is prevalent. It is, however, by no means certain that the King of Prussia and his advisers will be much influenced by the popular voice in his conclusions. Though Prussia, or rather Germany is now a very mighty power and is fully conscious of her power, we may expect her few leaders upon whose judgment every thing depends, to exhibit to Europe a striking exemplification of moderation and self-restraint. PARADOL in forecasting the fate of France defeated, had in mind the acts of the Kings of a less enlightened day and founded his views upon them. King WILLIAM would be careful to avoid the glory of taking and occupying Paris, he will do so. Even the strength of Germany will seem a reason for such reserve. The Emperor of Germany will by overpowering evidence convince Europe that his empire is peaceful in distaste, the glory of war—and is resolved in all time to come, to live on amicable terms with his neighbors, if they will let him alone. And if the Germans are the highly civilized people they claim to be, they will approve the moderation of their Emperor. Some fancy that in the consciousness of his power King WILLIAM will pay no attention to the voice of Russia or England or any other power in regard to any change of boundaries he may wish to make. The notion originates in *naiveté* rather than in knowledge. Such vulgar arrogance would be an unmistakable warning of dangers to come, and a signal for a combination which even united Germany could hardly afford to despise at the close of a war. However, it is quite likely that England, Russia and Italy may be easily reconciled to the annexation of Lorraine and Alsace to Germany, and the deprivation would certainly seem one of the most obvious ways of administering to France the punishment she so well deserves. But it may be that all speculations on the subject are somewhat premature.

THE extraordinary shipments of gold within the last few weeks have considerably reduced the amount in this country, and created a favorable opportunity for the bulls to operate. We are not surprised therefore at rumors of a formidable combination to put the price up on the plan of locking up gold according to the plot of September last. The "pool" is said to have a capital of $15,000,000 and to embrace some of the most able operators. The machinery is said to be set to work without regard to the war. This is a good time, therefore, to keep out of gold. When the speculators are at work, while the few may make, the many are bound to lose. But experience is lost on men in general, and so in proportion as the "pool" report is believed, we expect to hear of all sorts of people "going in."

The consolidation of the Internal Revenue Collection Districts will, it is believed, have to be deferred until the States are redistricted, in accordance with the new census. It is thought that exceptions can be made in the case of cities where there are several districts, and where the change of boundaries are not likely to reach beyond the city or county limits.

Brightening Prospects for Northern and Southern Presbyterian Reunion.

THE haste with which the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, at Louisville in May last, rejected the overture of the re-united Assembly at Philadelphia, "or the amiable settlement of all existing difficulties," will be remembered. The statement was made then that this action was brought about by the old line leaders, who did not represent the actual feeling in the Southern churches, and who are steadily losing in strength as time transpires. Recent utterances and actions among the Southern Presbyterians confirm the idea that union was only deferred, not finally defeated, at Louisville. The *Southern Presbyterian* (South) recently said that it is evident that the opinion is wide-spread in the Synod of Virginia, and is entertained by brethren of standing and influence among the highest in that body, that their General Assembly should have appointed a committee of conference. An Alabama letter to the New York *Observer* says that a large majority of the ministry and eldership are dissatisfied with the action of the Louisville Assembly. A prominent Southern clergyman writes to the same paper: "It was not merely a crime; it was a blunder. Yet, if the re-united Northern Assembly maintains its present dignified and Christian position, all will come right. The alienation is too unnatural to be permanent." A late letter from Mississippi to the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* says: "Let kindness and conciliation from the Northern brethren continue, and the rule or rain faction of the South will grow small by degrees and beautifully less. The great popular heart of the South is beginning to sicken and tire of the strife, and to long for peace, union and concord. May God hasten the day of its dawning and complete triumph." All the testimony now coming to hand indicates a growing feeling in favor of union, and it is well so, for as soon as the great religious bodies, which should lead in works of harmony and peace, begin to obliterate the distinction between the Northern and Southern sections, will extend until finally embraces all associations in bonds of unity that shall be the completest reconstruction and the most pledges of perpetual peace between the North and South.

THE New York *World* does worry about the census of that city; and it has every grit so bad as to declare that "several generations of censustakers have made efforts to have it appear that the chief city of this country has been for the past decade almost at a standstill. If the critical *World* can crowd several generations of men into a single decade of years, we can easily believe the rest of its story that the population of New York was just 1,200,705, when the *World* for August 23, 1870, went to press. In proof of the justness of its arithmetical addition of forty-four per cent. to the population of Gotham, it refers to the officers of the Board of Health, who have to base so many estimates on the total number of inhabitants, and who have for years utterly ignored the census and been governed by their own computations."

The number of births reported in 1869 was 13,974 against 5,998 in 1860; of marriages, 8,695 against 4,686; these are supposed to represent in each case one-half of the total number, two-thirds of the people neglecting to report births and marriages. The proportion not reporting, it is said, does not change, and no allowance seems to be made for an increase of intelligence among the people of the city. The deaths in 1869 number 23,601, against 24,780 in 1860, and the decrease of 150 is attributed to the Board of Health, which the New York papers generally vertify, when they are not talking about the census. The most significant figures are claimed to be those showing the increase in the number of dwellings, new buildings, which were 839 in 1862, against 2,278 in 1869. It would seem likely that a fair share of these buildings merely replaced others, that another large share represented dwellings for small families in the upper part of the city. The *World* seeks to make a point out of the fact that 85% of the new buildings are tenement houses; but a house built for rent to only one family is still a tenement house.

As an instance of the sincerity of the charge made by the figure juggler of the *World*, that Republican census-takers have belittled the metropolis because it has too strong a Democratic vote, we quote the words of the same article that "in Brooklyn, very fair enumeration is making." If New York is to be slighted on account of its politics, Brooklyn would be, too, for it polls 50,000 Democratic to 25,000 Republican votes. The fact is, New York has grown, but in its suburbs, and the *World* will finally acknowledge the truth, of which it is not now ignorant.

WHILE the American commercial marine is almost forgotten on the ocean, a great maritime nation is growing up beyond the St. Lawrence. The Messrs. Allans, of the Royal Canadian Steamship Line of Montreal, boast that they own the largest fleet, in point of numbers or tonnage, of steamships held by any one shipping company in the world, not excepting the Messrs. Cunard. This Canadian company has grown to greatness just while the American shipping interest has waned. When Allan's line first started, disaster followed every vessel; some were wrecked, with great loss of life, and one disappeared, leaving not a single survivor; the line was virtually destroyed, so that shippers and passengers avoided its dangers. Liberal navigation laws aided its recovery, which energetic management made effective. The line now has a regular weekly mail line of first-class steamers to Liverpool. It possesses, also, a freight line to Glasgow and Liverpool. Montreal is their point of departure, and from that port other lines depart, particularly for Liverpool and London. An experiment is also being made from the same place in the direct Mediterranean trade with steamers. The people of Canada, in business men, have provided this line with their especial support, they legislate to protect its interests and even now are engaged in utilizing a harbor at Ile, in the Lower St. Lawrence. The step of Ireland, and Ireland, permit them a two months' longer navigation in the year than they now possess. Railways are being constructed to meet the necessities of this anticipated trade. The temperance diversion of which by the agency of winter will then be so greatly reduced. Can the United States afford to stand sluggishly by and let Canada take away our commerce thus quietly, but not slowly?

HAS a Judge any right to defeat justice for a legal technicality? This question marks the Philadelphia *Record* of Tuesday, which avers in regard to the case of Andrew J. Wightman, United States detective, and self confessed practicer of the "boodle game" of the counterfeiters, that "yesterday his trial commenced, and after a jury had been sworn, and before the indictment had been read, without previous notice, Judge Cadwalader arrested the proceedings, and informed the district attorney and his assistant that the case would fail because of a slight technical omission in the bills of indictment." The trial was stopped, and, under the instructions of the Court, a verdict of acquittal was taken." Also, that "this case was promptly followed by another in which the Judge also discovered a flaw in the indictment, consisting in the fact that the district attorney had not indicted the accused upon the act of Congress which the Court pronounced the proper one. Upon this latter case hang also many similar suits relative to defrauding the revenue by the illegal removal of cigars from a manufactory before they are properly boxed and stamped."

The *Record* seems to think that if important cases are thus to be quashed out, on technical grounds, and criminals permitted to go free, the defendant's counsel and not the Court should discover the flaws in the papers of the prosecution.

MONDAY night's murder in New York has in its charm of novelty the shooting of a wife by her husband on account of her fondness, and not her male companion. Five years ago a widow married Wm. Gordon, of Albany, and being practically independent, she kept a liquor store, while her husband kept a family grocery store in another part of town. Mrs. Gordon was one of her best customers and was ably seconded by her best friend, Mrs. Catherine McConnell, who managed to nullify all attempts of the husband to reform his wife. At last to free his domestic circle of this adverse influence, Gordon moved to New York, but the McConnell tugged after, and continued her intimacy with Mrs. G. and the two kept up their constant dissipation. Determined to have peace at any price in his family, and at last exhausted in patience, the poor man went home on Monday night and ordered his wife to send Mrs. McConnell away. She would not do this and he drew a pepper-box revolver, shot the two women, his wife fatally, and inflicted a slight wound on himself in an attempt to commit suicide. Can any comment add to the force of these facts as a temperance argument?

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Post* says: "Henry D. Cooke, of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., says the fact that the German bankers of this country are preparing to take the Prussian loan is a sign of our financial condition, and instead of depreciating our bonds will tend to increase their value, from the fact that such action on the part of the German bankers is a sure proof of the financial ability of this country not only to meet its own obligations but to take up the loans of other countries. He says our securities are to-day the best in the world." Touching the exchange value of our securities the opinion is probably just; but it is denied that anybody in this country is "preparing to take the Prussian loan."

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IF ever there was a just claim upon the charity of the American people, it is that of the multitude of sufferers by the fearful fires which are still devastating Central Canada. Our neighbors and our friends, maybe our fellow citizens before many years, their sufferings make a most direct appeal for prompt and liberal aid. The ravages of the flame have been so great almost beyond the power of belief. While the American people are doing such great things for suffering humanity beyond the ocean, let them not forget the distress among our nearest neighbors. A letter from Hamilton, Ontario, *Times*, dated Monday, August 22d, gives some idea of the extent of the destruction up to that time; the intervening days have multiplied the losses. The correspondent says:

"The country on the entire line of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway is on fire on both sides, all the way from Ottawa to Prescott. One can see the sky for days. Some idea may be formed of the terrible magnitude of the conflagration, how the country is, when you consider that it has now overrun, and in many places totally devastated an area of at least over two thousand four hundred square miles. Of the amount of damage done even the faintest estimate cannot be reached. The worst feature is that the soil itself is destroyed in many places by the fire. All the rich land, the made land, and the flats, covered with alluvial deposit, burned out totally, and rendered utterly irreclaimable, except by a process so tedious and expensive that their ruined owners could not undertake it.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Students of the war in Boston enjoy splendid opportunities for an examination of the geography of France in the public library which has a map of the country thirty-two feet square, and therefore covering 1,021 feet, which exhibits every village and farm house.

Quite a business in islands has recently sprung up at different points along the main coast. The pioneers in the trade were a party of Lewistown gentlemen, who some time ago formed a joint stock company and purchased Squirrel Island, which they are fitting up as a summering place. Their example has already been imitated by several other parties, and the business promises to become a pretty lively one. Fair to good islands are quoted all the way from $2,000 up to $10,000; owners of first class islands are in some cases demanding $30,000 but find no takers at that figure.

The "Guiding Star," fifty manned pioneer of an American steamship line to France, had a small passenger list, but a good load of freight.

September 15th the Massachusetts prohibitionists begin prosecution under last winter's enactment, which provides a heavy fine for persons who let buildings for use in the liquor traffic, makes liquor-sellers responsible for the damages done in a state of intoxication by those to whom they sell spirits, and also levies a heavy fine upon mayors and town authorities who neglect to prosecute rumsellers after being informed concerning them.

Kelly Island grapes are rotting, and there will be a one-third to three-fourths crop.

A distinguished German professor recently announced that if a drop of human blood was placed under a microscope capable of magnifying it twenty million of times, it would show all kinds of animals that have ever existed or now exist on the earth. In the blood of a healthy person the animals are quiet—in that of a sick person they fight. From this he draws the conclusion that man has within him all the elements from which the universe was created. He further says that if a dead cat was flung in a pool of water and left to decompose, the drops of water would show, when under a microscope, all the animals belonging to the cat species.

In return for some incautious utterances by a German banker in Paris, the mob chalked on his door: "Death to Prussians! Closed for an insult to France; will be opened when Berlin is taken." This banker has retired from business. He does not see his way clear to a resumption on the terms proposed.

Every county in Maine has decreased in population since 1860, with the exception of Androscoggin and Aroostook counties.

A general reduction of prices of clothing is noted at present from the rates of two years ago, and there appears no prospect of a raise this winter, notwithstanding the slight increased price of gold incidental to the war. It is expected soon to fall again, and large arrivals of French and German goods, under all kinds may soon be expected at very low rates, through the necessity existing with foreign manufacturers to realize at any price upon their products.

When King William visited the Paris Exposition in 1867, a great many officers of the imperial household of France and of the French army received on that occasion the Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia. The gentlemen have now united, have packed up all their orders into a bundle, and sent it, charged paid, to the King of Prussia.

The Springfield *Republican* of the 23d instant says that the drouth is unabated in that locality, and within three or four days the blight of the previous weeks has become painfully visible. Many young shade trees, especially maples, are clad in the russet sorreneness of autumn, the grass has grown drearily dry and yellow, firs and other evergreens are dying, apples are withering, the promise of the fall is blighted. Nearly this story can be told far to the eastward, down through Connecticut, and thirty miles, at least, westward. The Berkshire hills and vales, in pleasant contrast, are refreshing in their unfaded verdure from even the slight brief showers that they have known. It rained its refreshments Saturday morning, when it was perfectly dry here. It chiless or devout, we are all ready to pray for rain.

The German clerks in the various Government departments at Washington have perfected an organization for raising funds in aid of the Prussian wounded. The majority voluntarily contribute five dollars a month while the war lasts.

Europe possesses some excellent novelties. The universities have professors of skating, fencing, riding. At Copenhagen is a fine school for horse doctors—the course comprising sciences and even literature, as well as chemistry and physiology. Their forest schools are somelike anything here. Three years are given to the special study of trees. The principal of one of them said America would soon come to that. If the present waste of timber was continued.

There are now 3,300 persons employed in the Treasury Department at Washington, 850 less than when the Johnson administration ended. Eight hundred employed principally females are employed in the printing and engraving branch.

The Russian Government has purchased through the Governor of Tashkend, in Central Asia, a manuscript of the first copy of the Koran.

There is not one sailing ship owned in Portland, Maine, and there are not now so many sailors as twenty years ago.

The complete breaking up of the Crispin organization in North Adams, Mass., has resulted from Mr. Sampson's importation of a few Chinamen.

The American Scientific Association has resolved to ask Government aid for the establishment of an observatory on one of the highest points of the Pacific Railroad, where a scientific corps may be maintained for a year at least to investigate some important points in astronomy and physics.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Simpson arrived Tuesday in the Scotia from England, where he went to preside over the Wesleyan Conference.

Two months services as New York Superintendent of Police has not restored Superintendent Matsell's health, and he is now confined to his bed.

Mommsen, the historian, pronounces "absolutely worthless" the Lobnitz manuscript of Livy recently discovered, and of which so much has been heard.

Miss Kate Field, if she writes any more such biographical sketches as of Fechter in the September *Atlantic*, will be the champion fulsome flatterer of the American press.

A saucy Barcelona sheet, *La Fenor*, or "The Iron One," noted for its clever political and granted cartoons, in a late one, shows dazed and famished Spain standing bewildered on a railway track, between two locomotives about to collide, driven only under the management of their engineers, Napoleon and Von Bismarck. Beyond the bulk of war still looms the nation ordering of the good Puritan advice to rely in God and dry powder—"Trust in the Virgin and don't run!"

There were rumors about Boston, Tuesday, that a lecture committee of the city have invited Louis Napoleon to give lectures there, the coming winter, on "The Art of Making War." It is quite possible that they have no official duties to prevent its acceptance.

Frederick Douglass having accepted the editorship of the *New Era*, the national organ of the colored people about to start out, on national grounds, and criminals permitted to go free, the defendant's counsel and not the Court should discover the flaws in the papers of the prosecution.

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OUR RAILROAD INTERESTS.

Apathy Regarding the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Project.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

When traveling through Virginia a short time since, I was surprised to perceive the interest taken in the proposed Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. The matter was a common theme of conversation, and one of general interest among all classes, and much anxiety was manifested to learn of its being put in a positive shape of process. I was equally pleased too, to observe that the interest taken did not amount to mere words, but, from what I myself saw, and from the representations of others in whom I had confidence, was assured from every quarter that contributions would be largely given and stock freely taken by the people, many of whom were poor, having suffered terribly from the war, but all would do something, and to the extent of their ability. They are looking for the interests at this end of the route to take the initiative, and only await action on the matter here in order to co-operate efficiently. Their anticipations have been excited on the matter for the last two years, and there is somewhat a feeling of discontent and unrest at what seems to them unnecessary delay; but others see they are in the project heart and soul. To Pittsburgh the road is one of great importance; to the people and interests along the line of the Monongahela Valley more especially it is of vital interest. Let me illustrate, and that too by the property that has no coal or mineral value. On the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at Wilkinsburg, seven miles from the city, property is daily selling readily at from $3,500 to $6,000 per acre. On the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Hulton station, twelve miles from Pittsburgh, there is an active demand at from $1,000 to $2,000 per acre. On the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Sewickley, thirteen miles from Pittsburgh, it brings from $80 to $3,000 per acre. On the Connellsville Road, at McKeesport, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, it is bringing from $60 to $1,500 per acre, and two months ago a tract of land there newly laid out in lots was sold and averaged $2,500 per acre. And yet to-day I can go within ten and twelve miles of Pittsburgh and buy good farms that have no railroad facilities at from $65 to $100 per acre, according to improvements. These are plain but stubborn facts, and speak for themselves. Pittsburgh must and will seek the country, but the country must emphatically show a disposition and anxiety to come to Pittsburgh. In this respect the country districts are always second to the centers of trade. On their proximity to the cities and access to the same depends their wealth; and in comparing the wealth and importance of the cities, so is the value of lands adjacent. The prosperity, growth and importance of Pittsburgh gives character to and has its influence on every acre now, and there appears no prospect of a raise in building her up you are building up yourselves, in contributing to her prosperity you are enhancing your own interests; in extending her trade and increasing her inhabitants you are extending a market for your products, and preparing a foundation of solid and constantly increasing wealth for yourselves and posterity. Our people along the line are not alive to this matter as they will have to do, if the road is ever built. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and in fact all the western States, are far ahead of us in this respect, and their territory is now permeated and gridironed all over with railroads; in very direction is evidence of the fact. These roads were not conceived and put in operation by capitalists from abroad; it was home energy, enterprise and public spirit that created and carried them through; *it would well to have them that gave them the ability to build them.* I know how common it is for each one to wait until somebody else does something; to look about and say what some body ought to do, but in this matter it is for us all to say and act what we can and will do, and then invite others to follow. It is simple to do likewise. Selfishness is a prominent part in the make-up of humanity, but there are times, as in the present case, when the greatest liberality and outlay will best subserve the interests of and bring the largest gains. Who will first take the lead in active, practical exertions to this end?

The Geology of Petroleum.

Now Chicago might become the great center of the petroleum trade, for there's grease enough there, if it was only come-at-able. Dr. Hunt, the distinguished Canadian geologist, read a paper at the American Scientific Association in Troy, wherein he proves petroleum to be indigenous to certain limestones, no', however, entering into them, as is sometimes said, by distillation from neighboring schists: these schists have not been subjected to great heat, and the petroleum limestone often lies for below such formations. The oil is usually found in patches and bands, with strata above and below containing no oil. The oil is hermetically sealed in the pores of the limestone and escapes only on lines of disturbance, again accumulating in fissures or overlying strata. Near Chicago there is trap limestone of the Niagara formation, 85 to 40 feet thick, filled with oil and really containing nearly half its weight in oil; over every square mile has 7½ million barrels of coal petroleum. As Pennsylvania in ten years yielded 28,000,000 barrels of oil, it follows that within four square miles of the Chicago limestone there is more oil than has been obtained altogether in ten years in Pennsylvania. However, this oil is not obtainable, as it does not appear will be the case that force it out in spouts in other places where its collection has been a success. The whole secret is that heat is finally necessary to the separation of oil and its absorbent rocks. In relation to this subject, Prof. Newberry bore testimony to the general accuracy of the conclusion of Dr. Hunt, but his experience warned him to regard limestone as by no means the only source of oil—in fact stratified bituminous shales, that so largely abound with paleozoic rock, holds oil and yield it liberally. Such is the case in Pennsylvania, too, in all of questionable animal origin. In that State bituminous shales underlie all the productive oil wells, separated by strata of feet from the limestone, which is besides impervious. These shales are found all over the State, and some of them are sandstones, allowing easy escape. The practical work of oil-getting is largely derived from the oil well borers, and even in boring, and the present discoveries are no less by the practical than the scientific men. On this interesting discussion, Dr. Hall, the eminent geologist of our State, averred that two hundred miles of limestone, of the Niagara group in this State, upon being tested, yielded five gallons of petroleum, and when exposed to heat the oil would run out in streams. A specimen from Black Creek, near Rochester, in the State Museum at Albany, has been dripping with petroleum for thirty years. From the Marcellus shale, and from the Genesee slate and Hamilton group there are constant emissions of inflammable gas in process of petroleum, and an escape of petroleum in small quantities. In none of these localities, however, are there any productive oil wells. The outcrop is nearly on a plane, or without undulations or axes, and on account the Devonian rocks have always been dragged boiling wells along these oil hills, though it is certain that, had the country originally been disturbed, so as to produce some interevinl flexures, where the slowly oozing oil could have accumulated, there would now be numberless productive wells in that part of the State.

It is now said the opportunity is offered to the United States to secure control of the Darien Canal, making it as American as Long Island Sound. The treaty of Colombia is finally settled in its terms so far as that nation is concerned, and the objectionable parts of the amendment thereto have been removed, except the additions to the eleventh and twelfth articles. By the addition to the eleventh, in case of a war between any one of the guaranteeing nations with each other, or with either contracting party, neither belligerent can use the canal for passage of ships of war. By the twelfth section Colombia is to receive as her sole participation thirty cents per ton for twenty years, and forty cents per ton for the rest of the time. If England, France and other maritime nations then guarantee the sovereignty of Colombia, and the inviolability of the canal in case of war between them or either of them and the United States, neither country can use the canal for military purposes. Should a decline to guarantee, the exclusive right of the United States remains.

The result of the negotiation will settle the claims made in Lord Clarendon's letter to Mr. Thornton, that the Clayton-Bulwer Convention is binding and perpetual; that the United States cannot acquire any privileges in relation to inter-oceanic communication with which England does not possess equal rights in, and that consequently any political or military advantages secured to the United States by the treaty of 1870 appertain and inure to the benefit of England as fully as to that of the United States.

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New and Elegant Perfumes,
For the Toilet and Handkerchief.

Bouquet de Toilette—Our choicest perfume.
Bouquet de Cologne—An elegant perfume.
Bouquet de Lavender—A fashionable perfume.
Bouquet de Florita—An agreeable perfume
Bouquet de Geraniums—A delicate perfume.
Bouquet de Verbena—A popular perfume.
Bouquet de Neroli—A delicate perfume
Bouquet de Heliotrope—A durable perfume.

These delightful Perfumes, for the duration of their fragrance and surpassing sweetness may be considered as the gems of the toilet, and will upon trial become universal favorites for the handkerchief.
Sold only by
A. J. RANKIN, Pharmaceutist,
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CITY BONDS
FOR SALE.
City Bonds issued by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving
Penn Avenue,
And known as "Penn Avenue Bonds," are now offered for sale at the
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DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 131 Smithfield Street.
These Bonds have twelve years to run, pay seven per cent. interest, FREE FROM TAXES, interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of August and February. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.
These Bonds are secured to the City by a lien upon all the property fronting on said avenue

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COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD BONDS,

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Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 25, 1870.

The foreshadowings of peace from the continued successes of the Prussian arms, cause practical financiers at the money centers of the country to speculate upon the probable effects of so desirable an issue upon our financial interests. It is remarked that the German bankers of New York are especially sanguine in this hope, and are already beginning to shape their arrangements with a view to an early return to the *status quo ante bellum*. This, says the *Financial Bulletin* these hopes appear rather premature. While the present military and political situation of France seems to leave little room for doubt as to the final victory of Prussia, yet events may transpire which would materially postpone that result. A single victory by France would so far inspire the peoples as to bring out energies capable of protracting the struggle, without averting the ultimate inevitable result. It is also to be kept in mind that the war now approaches a phase attended with peculiar difficulties to the hitherto successful side. So long as Prussia operates near her base of supplies she has an important element of strength. When her army reaches Paris, she will have to keep open a long line of communication with her base, which must necessarily weaken her forces for direct attack. It is therefore quite as possible that the war may be protracted for yet many weeks as that it may be closed within a few days.

But come peace when it may, we see little ground for hoping that it will restore our financial relations with Europe to the same condition they occupied before the war. However brief the war may prove to be, yet it will leave both France and Prussia greatly weaker in all the elements of national wealth. France will be devastated by invasion, and although Prussia may escape that curse, yet the slaughter of her sons in invading French soil will constitute a terrible drain upon the resources of the country. Large numbers of the agricultural and manufacturing populations of both France and Prussia will either be slaughtered or disabled; and while the productive resources are thus diminished, the taxation will be largely increased. Railroads, bridges and even cities will be laid in ruins, callings that for centuries have been exchanging our wares for theirs will be paralyzed, and for such commodities as we needed, until we have, in this way, enacted a further debt of about $1,000 000,000. Until the outbreak of the war, this process of converting our securities to Germany was kept up in full force; can we reasonably conclude that it will be continued after peace? We have seen that, after our war, we found it necessary to borrow largely abroad; what reason have we for supposing that Germany and France will prove so far exceptional to this rule that, instead of borrowing, the one or both will actually become lenders to us? Always, the belligerents are active borrowers, and find free takers of their loans and, as the war progresses, their loans will be increased. With the business depression that generally succeeds war an increase of taxation, and the natural reaction in the value of all home securities which usually follows peace, it is to be expected that the consideration of the war the demand from French and German investors would be confined to their own securities.

Following peace, then, there would be this very important difference between our exchanges with Europe and the condition in antecedent to the war: Then we could have been able to send out $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 of securities per annum, this resource for adjusting our foreign balances would fail us. Peace, therefore, would be very far from bringing us the golden shower which a sanguine party in Wall street appear to anticipate. On the other things remaining after peace, for a considerable period, either the period of securities must rule low or the premium on gold must range high so as to keep our securities at gold values too low to admit of the return of them from Europe, and, further, also to admit of temporary shipments to London when the adverse condition of exchanges is draining us of specie. It is clear that peace will not relieve us of the pecuniary effects of the revision of our business with Europe. If we cannot continue to pay for our heavy imports of merchandise with bonds, then we must import less; and, until we have learned that lesson, we shall still expect to see heavy shipments of gold, with wide fluctuations in the premium and in the prices of all articles sold at currency quotations.

Government bonds were weak and somewhat declining to-day, notwithstanding the purchases for the Treasury.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114½	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	109½	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '64	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '65, new	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '65, '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	110¾
U. S. 10-40s	108¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110¾
Union Pacific Railway	97
Central Pacific Railway	92½
Currency Pacific	118½

The New York *Times* says: In the Railway speculation the movement drags, and there is no decided confidence in an early rise, even on the favorite stocks. It will be noticed from the official sales that the whole amount of transfers is small, confined to three or four stocks. The prospect may suddenly change on the return of the Brokers and Jobbers to town the first of September, but there is certainly very little activity at present. Some of the express shares are weak, on the rumor that the lines are to be thrown off the Erie and Central roads, and the carrying business to be resumed by the railway companies; but we have known such talk and threats to be sown, resulting in nothing more than a sharp turn in the stock market against the express stocks, by the railroad officials.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 25, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Cent'l & Hudson	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Do Scrip	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Erie	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Reading	95¾	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
Harlem					
Michigan Cent'	118½		118½		
Lake Shore	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Illinois Central	135¾		135¾		
Cleve. & Pitts	95¾		95¾		95¾
Chicago & N. W.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	112¾	112¾	112¾	112	112¾
St. Paul	59¾	59¾	60	60	60
Do preferred	76	76	76¾	76¾	76¾
Wabash		39½			
Do preferred		75		75	
Fort Wayne	94	94		94	
Ohio & Miss	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Chi. & Alton		118		118¾	
Do. preferred		135		135	
S. H. and Erie		19½			
N. J. Central		101¾			
Canton		60¾		61	
W. U. Tel		34¾		34¾	
Quicksilver		41¾		42	
Pacific Mail	38	37¾	37¾	37¾	38
Adams Express		64¾		64¾	
American		92		92	
Wells Fargo		40		40	
United States		46¾		46¾	
Gold	112¾	112¾	112	112¾	112¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	94¾	94¾		¾
N. Y. Central scrip	89¾	89¾		¾
Erie	82¾	82¾		¾
Reading	95¾	95⅝		⅛
Harlem	119½	118½		1
Illinois Central	136	135		¾
Lake Shore	91¾	91¾		¾
Cleve. and Pitts	104½	105¾		¾
Northwestern	81¾	81¾		¾
Do. preferred	90¾	90¾		¾
Rock Island	113¾	113¾		¾
St. Paul	60	60		¾
Do. preferred	76¾	76¾		¾
Wabash	39¾	39¾		—
Do. preferred	75	75		—
Fort Wayne	94	94		¾
Ohio & Miss	33¾	33¾		¾
Pacific Mail	37¾	38		¼
Adams Express	65	64¾		¾
Gold	112¾	112¾		¾

James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular listed list, on the same terms as New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 25.—Bagging active with large sales at 25½@26c. Cotton dull and weak: middling inc. Flour dull and lower; family $5 50. Grain dull; wheat $1 30@1 35 for prime; 90c. for rye. Provisions dull and weak; mess pork $20 75@21 00. Bacon—shoulders, 12½c.; clear sides, 16½c. Lard 16c. Hams 24½@25c. Whisky—sales of 100 bbls at 91c. Coffee—Rio, 23½c. Sugar—A, 10½c.; crushed, 13½c. Molasses—New Orleans, 80c. for common to good fair; $1 75@$2 00 for common to prime. Tobacco—sales of 50 hhds; $4 75@$6 50 for common leaf; $7@$12 for medium to fine leaf; $15@$20 for medium bright wrappers.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 25.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1 30; No. 2 amber $1 25; No. 2 white Michigan $1 30; amber Michigan, regular $1 24; No. 2 fresh looking $1 27; No 1 amber $1 27; No. 1 white $1 30; No. 2 red Wabash $1 20@1 22; No. 2 red Michigan $1 20; regular do $1 18; fresh do $1 22; No. 1 red $1 17. Corn quiet and steady; No. 1 white 70c.; No. 2 do 67½c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 white 39c.; No. 2 do 37½c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 1 Michigan 92½c. Freights firm and unchanged.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, August 25, 1870.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change in regard to prices or demands. Selected and tasteful as like yesterday, extremely warm, with strong indications of rain. Business was generally quite and not so active, still there was a fair legitimate trade being transacted, and all branches of business seemed hopeful of large and remunerative fall and winter transactions. With this well-grounded hope, stocks have been carefully selected and tastefully augmented, and when the time comes sellers will be amply ready to meet buyers, and give them good terms. The good time coming is not far distant. We have no doubts, worthy of note to make. Business as before stated is generally good, and all seem satisfied with the situation. Flour is very firm, and has an upward tendency, but as yet no change has taken place. The supply in mills and stores is large. Groceries and provisions are firm and quiet with a good trade demand. The local market is fully supplied with all seasonable fruits, berries, &c., which are largely bought at high rates—this being the season for "canning," "drying," and "preserving." The rivers are low, but daily receding, and will "touch bottom" soon, unless there is rain.

The following are the wholesale prices unassorted/regarded.

APPLES—Receipts in excess of demand, and sales made at $1 50,$2@3 per barrel, as per quality.

BUTTER—The damand for good butter is brisk and all fresh roll for table use finds a ready market. Receipts have not been last 18 packages; sales fair to choice, 27@28c; some to peddlers at 30c; other sales were made down to 16@18 ₰ lb.

EGGS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 16@20; Jayne Plums $1 50 ₰ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₰ pound.

HAY—Prime timothy, $25 @ ton; No. 2, $21 75 @ ton; clover, $18@20 @ ton.

HOMINY—Sales Penn'a and Ohio at $4 75 @ bbl.

LARD—Sales in small lots at 16½@17c ₰ lb.

ONIONS—Sales Yellow at $3 50@4 @ bbl.

POTATOES—The market was dull; the supply exceeds the demand; prices were $2@2 50 ₰ bush.

POULTRY—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 16@20; Jayne Plums $1 50 ₰ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₰ pound.

RAGS—Prime, 5½@6c ₰ pound.

SEEDS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 16@20; Jayne Plums $1 50 ₰ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₰ pound.

STARCH—Market steady; sales of pearl at 6½c; satin gloss 11½c, and corn starch 12½ @ 13c.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₰ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $6 @ 9 case, other brands sold at $5 00@7 00 ₰ case.

ASHES—There is no change in the market, and a few jobbery demand; sales Soda Ash—Common, 5½ @ cent., 30 @ refined 3½ @ cent., 3¾ @4c. Potash 7@7½c. Pearls 9@9½c ₰ lb.

WHISKY—There is a continued quietude in the market, with partial sales to the trade at current rates. The late slight declines seems for the present at least, to have settled prices, and we quote as before: Proof whisky $1 15, and high wines $1 00 ₰ gallon; prices of old whisky are governed by the age and quality.

GRAIN—The market is evidently becoming weaker, with a disposition on the part of buyers to stand off and look on. The receipts since our last report foot up as follows: Wheat, 682 sacks; Corn, 418 sacks; Oats, 983 sacks; Rye, 42 sacks; Barley, none. The market is unsettled and exact prices difficult to procure, sellers and buyers being wide asunder in their views. We quote as follows: Red winter $1 20@1 25; white $1 25@1 30 being about the current rates. Oats dull; buyers shy and careless about operating; dealers are paying 49@50c for new in the store; sales were made from wharf and depot at 45@46c and from store at the usual advance. Old oats not enquired for, being held at 53@54c. Corn is inactive and prices nominal at 75@80c for prime yellow from store to 70c for mixed. Barley—Prime or choice, 90@95c; fair to good, 80@85c. Rye dull and lower; the offerings being 80c. Barley—no transactions; nothing doing.

SOAP—The market was steady and quite active, with a fair demand; sales Babbitt's 10c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 gross.

LARD OIL—The demand continues good, and sales are regularly made at the following prices: Pittsburgh No 1 extra $1 05; No 2 at 85@90c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 25, and pure No 2, 90c per gallon.

CHEESE—The demand is active, and sales were made at 16½@17c for full cream, and 13½@16c for Ohio factory; and 11½@15c for Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way at, quarters, 6@7c; halves, 9@10c. Apples 5@6c. the supply was upwith the demand.

FLOUR—Since our last there has been no change in the market for flour. We report the fact that the feelings of holders is firmer, and they "talk" of putting prices up. Worth or they will do so remains to be seen. Consumers will naturally ask why these things are thus and so. While the wants are well supplied, and report a brisk trade. From store sales were reported by leading houses of $7@7 25 for old white wheat flour in 98lbs; in sacks $6 50@6 75; for medium brands at lower rates. Miller prices: National 98 in bbls, $7 75 in ½s; Pen Handle $7 50 in bbls, in sacks $7 25 in ½s; Iron City $7 in bbls, sacks $7. Holders decline to make concessions in order to effect sales; there is a moderate demand for export. The supply is fully equal to the demand.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet, but will be some time with sales to the trade at 80@85c ₰ lb.

POTATOES—The market was dull; the supply exceeds the demand; prices were $2@2 50 ₰ bush.

BERSWAX—The rates have undergone no change; we can report sales at 38@40c for good yellow.

PEACHES—The market was liberally supplied, prices were low and tending downward; correct figures very difficult to obtain; sales during the day at $2@2 50 ₰ bush.

PEANUTS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 8@8½c ₰ lb.

RAISINS—The new crop is now actively coming in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is also in full receipt and the demand active. Prices are at $1 10@1 15. The feeling was a little weaker at the close, and outside quotations were a little off.

SALES.

1,000 bbls spot	24½c.
1,000 bbls August	24½c.
1,000 bbls September	24½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 25.—The *Herald* says: There was a fair inquiry again to-day, and buyers were generally offering from $15 to $16 per bbl for the bulk of yesterday's run. Upon the lower creek one or two transactions were reported early in the day as high as $19 50, but toward the close the best bids made were at $18@20, with few sellers at the latter figure. Upon the upper creek $8 10 was generally bid, with sellers at $8 10@8 15. The feeling was a little weaker at the close, and outside quotations were a little off.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$1 15
500 bbls upper creek	3 15
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 10
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 10
500 bbls upper creek	3 10
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 10
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 10
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 30
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 30
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 25
500 bbls lower creek	3 25
1,000 bbls lower creek (S O 6 days)	3 20
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 25

NEW YORK, August 25.—Closing on the 24th.—The market for crude in bulk was irregular and unsettled, 13c being a fair quotation; sales shipping order were dull at 13½c. Crude for immediate delivery was dull at 13½c. Refined was in better demand with no decided change; sales 700 bbls standard white at 24c; 1,000 bbls September to November, 500 bbls each month, tinnered gold. Philadelphia delivery—prices easier but dull; 1,000 bbls refined standard white sold for August at 24½c.

OIL CITY, August 25.—Market quiet at $3 25 on lower creek, and $3 55 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—Market quiet at 24c standard white 24½c crude 13½c.

ROUSEVILLE, August 25.—Market quiet; offering $3 20@3 25; asking $3 30.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 25.—Market is dull at about $3 25.

SHAMBURG, August 25, Market more quiet and unchanged; $2 10@2 60 paid and $2 25@2 90 at wells.

TITUSVILLE, August 25.—Market more quiet the forenoon. We quote prices as at $3 10@3 15 nominally.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 25.—Refined 26½c; crude 12½c. Market dull.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 25.—Market quiet and little inquiry; crude nominally $3 20@3 25. No sales to-day.

TITUSVILLE, August 25,—Market quiet and not so firm a feeling but prices unchanged; sales of 1,000 bbls at $3 15, and 2,000 do at $3 10.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—Spot 24½c; September and December 24½c; crude 13½c. Market steady.

NEW YORK, August 25, 2:30 P. M.—Refined dull at 26c; crude—1,000 bbls sold at 13½; Philadelphia delivery 24½.

OIL CITY, August 25.—The market is quiet and dull; Oil City 3@3 10c lower; crude $3 20@3 25.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.
Sterling Oil Works, 674 James Wilkins	151
A. L. Goodwin, 240 David Bly	74
Fisher Bros, 1,442 A & S Mills	71
Lockhart Frew & Co, 262 Owner, bro oil	207
Fisher Bros, 222 Wesley Wilson	39
Peacock, Ball & co, 168	
Sterling Oil Works, 80 Total	3,720

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

L W Young to Sterling Oil Works, 629 bbls; L W Young to Sterling Oil Works, 89 do; W R Barkhurst, 191 do; L W Young to Fisher Bros, 1,442 do; T M Perry to D Bly, 74 do; Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart Frew & co, 262 do; W Barnie to A R Mills, 71 do; O C Ives on upward tendency, but as yet no change has taken place. The supply in mills and stores is large. Groceries and provisions are firm and quiet with a good trade demand. The local market is fully supplied with all seasonable fruits, berries, &c., which are largely bought at high rates—this being the season for "canning," "drying," and "preserving." The rivers are low, but daily receding, and will "touch bottom" soon, unless there is rain.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Braun & Wagner, 439 bbls to Waring, Kling & Co, Philadelphia.

M. Kechler & Co 100 bbls to Waring, Kling & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Works, 250 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Athens Oil Works, 274 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J Speer & Co, 50 bbls to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

P Weyandt, 203 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

B W Morgan, 200 bbls, to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 256 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Refining Co, 104 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

M Retter 161 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined for the day.....2,310 bbls.

No shipments west.

Refined Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.

August 25, 1870.

Hutchison Oil and Ref Co, 265 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Speer & Co, 72 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments.....337 bbls.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, August, 25, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day—Telegraph at 12:30 P. M. Up—Fleetwood at 5 P. M. River falling; raining this afternoon; cool. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Kilbeth	Robichon	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Robichon	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	P. Smith	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Seven feet and falling fast.

The marks last evening indicated seven feet and falling. The Allegheny marks, at one time during the day, showed nine feet six inches; the Monongahela seven feet six inches. The decline will be a rapid one. The run of coal will be a small one. The coal men are being prepared.

A Small Run of Coal.

The rise on Wednesday night was altogether unexpected. The consequence was the coal men were not prepared and, as the decline in the river at this season is generally as rapid as the advance, the time to make preparations was limited. The aggregate run amounted to 381,000 bushels, as follows:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Tow Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Coal Valley	9	110,000
Wm. Stanley	12	56,000
Total	14	166,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Tow Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Sam Roberts	10	130,000
Grey Hound	11	85,000
Tiger	6	60,000
Total	21	215,000
Grand Total	35	381,000

CAPT. A. B. SHAW is loading the Arkansas at St. Louis for the Arkansas river.

The steamer Nick Wall, Capt. Thomas Poe, is running between St. Louis and Red river, and doing an excellent business.

CAPT. M. A. COX's new Arkansas and St. Louis packet will be launched at California about the middle of September.

The small rigs had a lively time yesterday, getting in the second race for the $1 dredge. The evening's few feet more water would have been very acceptable to the boatmen.

The rise in the river caused the Mollie Moore to lay over until Saturday. She will leave for New Orleans Friday. Shippers will bear this in mind, as it will probably be the last opportunity for shipping direct for some time.

The towboat Mary Davage is undergoing a thorough and complete repair for the fall and winter trade. Already she presents a very handsome appearance. She will commence her trips in the St. Louis trade on the opening of navigation.

The fine packet Glendale, Captain Hare, is undergoing thorough and complete repairs. She has donned an extra new suit from head to foot. She will be ready to leave on the 1st on the opening of the fall trade. Captain Hare knows how to fit up a boat, and to run her.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slack water leave daily at 8A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are elegant and commodious, and especially for the trade and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Picayune*, on the situation, says: The prospects of the coming season are quite flattering. The cotton crop will have been raised: a very good crop of sugar is in prospective and a large crop of corn has been raised, which will cause the boats to have considerable down freights. The Grand Excursion Party is expected down. The boat is already full for all but prime. Which continues scarce. Oats dull and lower. Lard is steady and in good demand. Bacon—Shoulders quiet at 12½. Hams quiet at 20c. Provisions generally dull and unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio prime to choice 23½@24c. Sugar—Louisiana prime to fair 10½@11c. Molasses—Louisiana prime to choice 80@85c. Whisky—Western rectified 91c. Corn—Mixed 75@80c. Oats 50@55c. Hay—Prime timothy $28@30. Pork steady with a fair demand at $20 50@21 00 for mess; $20@20 50 for prime. Bacon—Shoulders 12½@13c; clear sides 16½@17c. Lard—Prime steam 15½@16c; choice leaf 16½@17c. Whisky—Western rectified 90@91c. Sugar—Fair to prime 10½@11c; choice 11½@12c. Molasses—Fair to prime 75@80c; choice 85@90c. Coffee—Fair to prime 23@24c; choice 24½@25c. Flour—Superfine $6 50@6 75; extra $7@7 50; family $7 50@8 50. Corn—White 75@80c; mixed 70@75c. Oats—Western 50@55c. Hay—Prime timothy $28@30. Pork—Mess $20 50@21; prime $20@20 50. Bacon—Shoulders 12½@13c; clear sides 16½@17c. Lard—Prime steam 15½@16c; choice leaf 16½@17c. Whisky—Western rectified 90@91c. Sugar—Fair to prime 10½@11c; choice 11½@12c. Molasses—Fair to prime 75@80c; choice 85@90c. Coffee—Fair to prime 23@24c; choice 24½@25c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 116⅝ 117.

NEW YORK, August 25—P. M.

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is still negotiating for the lease of the united companies of New Jersey, including the Camden and Amboy.

MONEY.

Money market easy at 6@6 per cent. on call.

STERLING.

Foreign exchange nominally unchanged.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 117⅛, and gradually sold down to 116⅝, closing at 116⅝@117. There was some heavy selling at about the highest figures of the morning, and up to the close there were no indications that this gold had been bought back. At intervals during the day gold sold ex clearing house at 18 ₰ cent. under the price in the clearing house. There was a story afloat late in the day that a "bear pool" was forming, for the purpose of borrowing five millions of gold on call, and selling it, thereby forcing loose breaks. A movement of this kind, if executed, would have a disastrous effect on the gold room. The rates paid for carrying were 3, 3, flat, 3, 4, 6 and 7 per cent. Clearances $100,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull and unchanged. Coupons of 1881, 114@114½; 1862, 113½@112. 1864, 110@110½; 1865, 111@111½; new, 110¾@110¾; 1867, 109¾@109¾; new, 110¾@110¾; 10-40's, 108¾@108¾. The only security bought two millions at 108¾@109¼. The bids amounted to $6,000,000.

Central Pacific, first mortgages, 86. Union 89.

STATE SECURITIES

Dull. Tennessees weak; Missouris, 93; Tennessee, new, 74; Virginia, 66; old North Carolinas, 32; new North Carolinas, 29.

STOCKS

Very dull but steadily all day. Canton 60½; Cumberland 36; Western Union Telegraph 34¼; Quicksilver 41½; Pacific Mail 38; preferred 76; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph 25; American 46; United States 39½; Pacific 92½; Central scrip 89½; Erie 82¾; do preferred 95; Hudson 94¾; Reading 95⅝; Michigan Central 118; Lake Shore 91¾; Illinois Central 135¾; Pittsburg 95¾; Chicago and Rock Island 112¾; Northwest 81¾; do preferred 90¾; Fort Wayne 94; Ohio and Mississippi 33¾; Toledo and Wabash 39¾; do preferred 75; Rock Island 113¾; New Jersey Central 101¾; Panama 135; Hannibal and St. Joseph 59¾; do preferred 76¾; Wabash 39¾; do preferred 75; Chicago and Alton 118; preferred 135; Ohio and Mississippi 33¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 95; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 104½; Hartford and Erie 19½; sub-treasury balance—Gold $60,851,431; currency $12,651,465.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 25, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and weak.

GRAIN—Wheat—No 1 Red winter $1 21, 122@1 13½ for No 1 and $1 11@1 12¾ for No 2; old easier, closing at $1 03½ seller September; this afternoon heavy at $1 01½@1 02 seller September.

CORN—Slightly higher, closing at 69½c for No 2; this afternoon dull at 69c.

OATS—Slightly higher, closing at 39c regular; 39½c for choice; No 2 at 38½c.

RYE—Quiet, closing at 76c for No 2.

BARLEY—Active and firm; $1 05 for No 2, cash.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm.

HOGS—Active at 9@9¼ for common to choice.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Cotton closing steady; sales 828 bales at 19½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 23,000 bbls; flour firm and less active; sales 14,000 bbls at $5 75@6 10 for superfine Western and State; $6 25@6 60 for extra do; $6 60@6 80 for good to choice do; $6 75@7 00 for white wheat extra; $6 90@7 45 for extra Ohio; $6 90@7 75 for extra Western; $7 50@8 00 for extra St. Louis; $6 90@7 45 for extra Genesee. Canada flour dull and unchanged. Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $5 40@6 00. Corn meal quiet; sales 700 bbls at $3 90@4 00 for Brandywine. Wheat—receipts 70,000 bush; sales 50,000 bush; heavy and lower; sales at $1 21@1 22 for No. 3 Spring; $1 26@1 28 for No. 2 Spring; $1 30@1 31 for No 1 Spring; $1 31@1 32 for No 1 Milwaukee; $1 32@1 33 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 40@1 42 for white State; Rye dull; sales 3,000 bush at 90c@$1 00. Barley—receipts of 12,000 bushels; sales of 6,000 bushels; dull and unchanged; sales at $1 20@1 25 for No 2 Canada West; $1 30@1 35 for No 1 do; $1 40@1 45 for choice two-rowed State; $1 50@1 60 for choice four-rowed State; $1 60@1 65 for choice six-rowed State. Barley malt dull and unchanged. Oats—receipts 41,000 bushels; sales 20,000 bushels; heavy and lower; sales at 50@52c for Western; 54@55c for Ohio and Canada; 56@57c for Jersey; 58@59c for State. Corn—receipts 70,000 bushels; sales 40,000 bushels; heavy and lower; sales at 72@73c for Western; 74@75c for Ohio and Canada; 76@77c for Jersey; 78@79c for State. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork steady with a fair demand; sales 1,100 bbls at $20 75@20 87½ for mess; $20 50@20 62½ for prime mess; $19 50@20 00 for prime. Beef—receipts 1,000 bbls; sales 500 bbls at $12@13 for country mess; $14@15 for extra mess; $16@18 for city extra India mess. Cut meats quiet; sales 50 boxes at 13½c for long clear. Oil meats dull; sales 100 bbls at 15½c for refined Continent; 16½c for refined Scotch; 17½c for refined State. Lard—receipts 1,000 bbls; sales 500 bbls at 16½c for prime steam and 16¾@16¾c for kettle rendered; also, 25 tcs at 16½c for prime steam. Butter—receipts 1,000 packages; dull and quiet at 20@25c for western, and 30@35c for State. Cheese—receipts 1,000 packages; dull and quiet at 12@13c for factory. Freights to Liverpool firmer, flour per steam 3s, and sailing 2s 6d.

LATER—Flour closed firm with a fair demand for export; sales 10,000 bbls at $6 75@7 00 for superfine winter red Western; Rye dull and heavy at $5 40@5 50 for fine Western; $5 60@5 70 for choice do for new; Corn dull and heavy; sales 20,000 bush at 72@73c for Western; 74@75c for Ohio and Canada; Coffee dull and unchanged; sales of 1,000 bags at 23½@24c for Rio cargoes; 24c for Laguayra. Sugar dull and unchanged; sales of 1,000 hhds at 10½@10¾c for fair to good refining; 11@11½c for prime to choice grocery grades. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice dull. Petroleum quiet; crude 13½c; refined 26½c. Tallow dull and unchanged. Whisky dull and unchanged; sales of 100 bbls at 91c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; cotton per steam ⅛d; sailing 3-32d; flour per steam 3s; sailing 2s 6d; corn per steam 3½d; sailing 3d; wheat per steam 6d; sailing 5½d; provisions per steam 30s; sailing 25s; cheese per steam 30s; sailing 25s.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, August 25.—Cotton dull and tending downward; middlings 19@19½c; receipts for the week exports to Great Britain 1,230 bales; stock 29,316 bales.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, MONONGAHELA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

P. R. R. CO. STATIONS.	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	J W Porter, metal	7
J Wood & Co, m	12	Swanson, P & C co, m	1
Bernd & Schorley, m	1	Lewis, Reiter & Co, m	3
Zug & co, m	1	Brown & co, m	1
Total	41		12

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Wm Smith & Co, metal	2
McKnight & Co, m	3
Total	5

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, m	5
J Reutter, m	4
Total	9

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, B & Co, o	12
McKnight, P & Co, o	3
Total	15

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

PER STEAMER BELLE.—McCracken, Galbraith & co, 3 bbls eggs; Shoop & Co, 1 bbl do; D. Rowland Harper, 1 do; Wm Cox corn; W Weiss & co, 2 sacks corn; Edward Hezzelton, 1 sack corn; James Fisher, 1 do; Fergus, Sons & Wood, 1 sack; Miller & Horne, 1 piano; Hitchcock, McCreary & Co, 78 bags coffee; 2 do mdse; McCormick, Mellon & Co, 2 bags o

The Daily Commercial.

(Continued from First Page.)

ordinary telegraph. It has no need, as the latter has, of long wooden posts, with their appurtenances of supports for the wires, nor of fixed stations for the manipulation of the electric battery and signals. Its "wants," if one may use the expression, are very simple. It is an insulating machine, and its wires are laid along the ground, it mattering nothing what the nature of the soil is, whether stony, flinty, gravel or fallow, or whether it is laid through marshes or rivers, or ditches filled with mud. The wires remain as to be capable of resisting the trampling of horses and the crushing of wheels of the heaviest vehicles on common roads, though not that of artillery or of a railway train. Of late the French military authorities have paid great attention to military telegraphy, and before the war broke out they instituted a series of experiments on it at the camp at Chalons. Lines of wires were laid down in every direction, and mounted officers, all allowed to remain there day and nights for whole weeks at a time, subject to all the passing traffic of horses and vehicles of every description, and to every change of weather, and it was found that notwithstanding all those trials, messages could be transmitted with perfect accuracy and rapidity. The system with which the experiments were tried and which is used at this moment by the French, is simply a line about one-fifth of an inch in thickness. It is a sort of a miniature small-the cable, which, being protected by a strong covering, is capable of resisting the dangers of rupture and crushing, and to the eye of the uninitiated presents the appearance of a thin tarred rope. In the center of it, four threads of copper twisted together, forming a metallic portion which is to conduct the electric fluid, or rather the electric current. A fine spiral of cotton surrounds them: over this is a thin coating of India rubber, and over the whole, wrapped in a species of vegetable hair, is fastened together and held by two ribbons of impregnated stuff. The cable, which is of considerable enormous bobbins, ranged in military line, eight and according to the number of wires, and is wound on the army in advances. When it is to be used, one of the telegraphic parties is put in motion by a double malis, resembling hair pins. But each carriage contains only eleven or twelve hundred yards of cable, and when the moment happens that the message has to be sent to a still greater distance, in order that it may be necessary to unite the cable already laid with that contained in another carriage, the telegraphers, therefore, cuts the ends of each wire, lays bare the copper threads, untwists them in a delicate manner, and then plants the ends of each to each cable together, or, as sailors would say, he splices them. And this operation can be repeated as often as need be. Should the French service the rule is to send a train of eight carriages laden with cable with each brigade or division of the army. It is evident that telegraphic communication can be depended on to no greater distance than about ten thousand yards, or not quite two miles. In a great battle extending over several miles, and in operations, such as those now going on, extending over a large area—some forty or fifty miles—these field telegraphs would have to be very numerous in order to keep up communication with all points of the line. While the cable is being laid, the electric apparatus is in the first compartment of the first carriage, and the office of the chief telegraphic operator, who works it from the moment the cable starts to the time when it reaches its destination. In this way it communicates to the station of departure with which it is in connection every instance, such information as may be picked up in its progress—such, for instance, as the nature, appearance of the enemy in an unexpected quarter, or the discovery of obstacles to the march of the troops, or even the peculiar configuration of the country, and the like.

THE FORTS AKOUND PARIS.

How the Capital is to be Defended—The Strength of the Works Around the City—What the Prussians Must Do.

In view of the reported advance of the Prussian army towards Paris, it becomes an interesting question how far, and by whom, that city is prepared to defend itself against foreign enemy. At the time of the battle of Waterloo Paris was defenseless, and the Bourbons, on their restoration, did not attempt to improve its fortifications, although the Prussian forces made no subject by Marshal St. Cyr and others. In 1825, however, after the Orleans family had ascended the throne, a new commission was organized, which reported a law to fortify Paris. One of the most important clauses in the law ordering the construction and repair of fortresses was that granting a sum of 140,000,000 francs for constructing a double line of defense around the capital. Although M. Thiers, who moved a great war alarm in 1840, there was then no prospect or probability of an enemy marching on Paris. The fact was his anxiety to have the fortifications constructed arose from the attitude of the Parisians themselves at that period. Republicans and Bonapartists had coalesced against the ruling dynasty, and in the same year (1840) Louis Napoleon had made the attempt at Boulogne, and, though he failed and was captured, it was seen that he had the sympathy of the mass of the people. To fortify Paris against the Parisians was the real object of M. Thiers, and he pressed the law with such vigor that on the 25th of June, 1841, it was passed by the Chambers. Between then Paris had never been fortified, though in 1844 and 1845 defensive works had been partially thrown up.

The plan finally adopted forms a double line of defenses, consisting of an outward line of detached forts, and an inner line of forts, detached, it is true, but close enough to support one another. On the inner line of works are ninety-four angular bastions. The line, which is twenty-two miles in circumference, is the longest line of bastions in the world. The wall, which forms a part of the inner line, is also fenced, and has an escarpment of thirty-four feet, faced with masonry. Each of the angular faces has a medium length of 1,100 feet. In front of the whole and entirely surrounding the city is a continuous, or broken line of wet ditches, lined with masonry, and of a depth of eighteen feet by a width of twenty-four. From the bottom of these ditches to the top of the embankments crowning the walls is a height of about forty-five feet. Bastions will have mounted in them an average of about ten guns each, which will make a total of 950 for the nine-four angular faces. This across with the detached from Paris, which report 1,000 guns mounted in the ramparts there is a total of 1,950. About 100 entire pieces the ramparts, the ditches being constructed in such a manner which can be removed at a moment's notice or carried in two pieces to the right and left of the bastions. In the rear of the line of works are the magazines, much strengthened by Napoleon, with a line of railway connecting them. It is to all these that the melancholy but necessary steps of constructing the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes has been undertaken. To put these fortifications to perfect use, requires a large amount of work, which is now being carried on. The result will be that any invading force will be hardly able to penetrate beyond the first line, even if that be accomplished.

Outside of the defenses described, are the detached forts, extending along the Seine and the Marne. These forts consist of a circle of forts, nine miles, which would compel a besieging force to occupy a space of no less than 50 miles, a formidable job for the Prussians if they should get so far.

The garrison in case of a seige will consist of 120,000 men, of whom 30,000 will hold the outer works.

In conclusion we may state that even if the Prussians get near enough to besiege Paris, they will not be likely to accomplish much, as it would take at least half a million men to invest the city, and there are not more than six hundred pounder guns, which are not usually carried in a siege train, could carry shot to the city of Paris itself. The impression is fair that, should the Prussians get so far as Paris, they will find the taking of the city a task beyond their power to accomplish, unless the gates were opened to them.

Mr. Frederick Kapp on the War.

Mr. Frederick Kapp, in his last letter to the Chicago *Staats Zeitung*, says that the movement of the North German Army was conducted with the regularity of clockwork. From July 25 every forty-five minutes a train was started on the four principal railways, traversing Germany from east to west, with a battalion of infantry or cavalry. He counted during daytime sixty-three military trains on his journey to Berlin. Imitating the Americans during the last war, arrangements were made by the citizens at every station to succor all the troops with eatables, wine and beer. Young ladies of the best families served as waiters, and everything helped to maintain the spirits of the troops, who would otherwise have greatly suffered from the very oppressive heat. On the 22d of June 100,000 men were announced to the military authorities as passing through the fortress. In the afternoon of the 23d an entirely new pontoon bridge was completed across the Rhine, so that the soldiers marched simultaneously over the Palatinate. The reason why we were ready sooner than the French is that the French marched their regiments, incomplete as they were, to the frontier, and ordered those who were on leave or who belonged to their reserves, to join their regiments there as well as they could. These men were scattered all over France, while according to the Prussian system every regiment is raised in a certain district, where the reserves and those on leave of absence can be called in a few hours. When a Prussian regiment reaches the place of its destination, it is complete and ready to fight, while it is very difficult in France and other States of Europe to reach the normal war strength of the various regiments. In all cases more men were ready for service in every Prussian regiment than were required to make them complete. As much as possible the married Landwehr men were allowed, but each of a number of single men offered themselves. These Landwehr men who distinguished themselves in the war of 1866 are assigned to the fortresses in order to give the younger ones an opportunity to serve in the front.

The Germans of New York and vicinity have, so far, raised $70,000 for the patriotic fund in aid of the wounded of the Prussian army. The Harmonie Society contributed $2,000, and the Liederkranz Society about as much. Almost all the remainder has been contributed by wealthy German merchants in the city, though in some cases the mechanics in various factories have added their mite. Letters are beginning to arrive from Germans at home whose friends have fallen or have been wounded in the early part of the brief but bloody war. Those letters show that however even this carnage is taking the place of the enthusiasm which at first prevailed. In their transactions most of the German residents of New York, especially the poorer classes, who at home would have been called upon to fight are heartily glad that they are over here, safely away from the scenes of blood and slaughter.

THE FRENCH VIEW.

Change in the Military Situation—France to Take the Offensive—The Army Under Marshal Bazaine—The Prince Royal Aware of His Peril.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The *Courier des Etats Unis* Paris special telegraphs that a decided change is apparent in our military situation within the last forty-eight hours. We look back upon ourselves after three months of disappointment and defeat, and to-morrow, perhaps, we shall take the offensive. Such, at least, is the opinion which prevails at the War Department and throughout official circles, and this is the intelligence which I have obtained.

After the defeat at Froschweiler the debris of the corps engaged retreated in pretty good order in Upper Alsace and Lorraine, from whence they were transported to Chalons by the Strasburg Railway as rapidly as the disorganized service of that line would permit. On the other hand a part of the troops encamped in the center and south of Alsace as well as the large garrison of Belfonte were sent forward to Chalons by the Paris and Mulhouse Railway. At the same time the expeditionary force concentrated at Cherbourg in order to operate on the shores of the Baltic, and nearly forty thousand troops of the line were dispatched to Chalons, where they all arrived in five days. These forces, added to 15,000 regulars from Paris and the frontier towns near Belgium, made up an effective army of 100,000 men. 35,000 of the Gardes Mobile were also added to these, and under the auspices of the General Trochu these forces, lately entirely distinct, have not been slow to consolidate into an army homogeneous and inured to war, and provided with all the necessary material for the campaign. After completing the formation of this army, General Trochu went to Paris to organize and create another new army there.

After having rallied, with considerable loss, the last detachments of the corps beaten in the battle of the 6th of August, MacMahon arrived at Chalons and has been placed at the head of the army raised by Trochu. His first care was to secure his communications with Bazaine, who had been almost hemmed in at Metz by the Prussians. He succeeded, I am assured, and his advance posts extend as far as Mezieres and Montmedy, and cover the Ardennes railroad, and a line parallel with the frontier, a fact which proves that communication with Metz is intact, as the arrival yesterday at Saissons of a great number of Prussians made prisoners at Gravelotte, and another convoy being also on its way, this fact proves that this day, so fiercely disputed, was not without glory for us since we have leisure to make and guard prisoners.

As for the plans of MacMahon nothing is publicly known. The Moniteur is full of his orders and proclamations.

The Prince Royal of Prussia seems to realize the risks which he is running, and will try eventually to get to the aid of his confederates in the campaign, for it is affirmed that he has retracted his steps and retreated on St. Michael. It may be true, however, according to another report that he continues his march on Paris by the valley of the Aube. In any case we are ready to receive him.

Another battle occurred at Metz on Sunday and ended in our favor. Something decisive is preparing in that quarter.

AMERICAN OPINION.

What a Correspondent Saw and Heard in France.

NEW YORK, August 25.—A correspondent of the *Observer*, who arrived in Periere from Paris on Monday, describes the state of feeling in that city regarding the war: "I was witness of much that occurred after the defeat of MacMahon and the retreat of Frossard. The French believe that Prussia deliberately, wantonly and basely provoked the present issue. They want to fight and mean to as long as physical power remains. In all the gatherings I saw, I never heard anyone a 'Bas Napoleon' the Emperor.' I often heard 'Vive Le Empereur!' 'Le Empereur va presente C'est La France.'" That France looked upon it as an unholy crusade against a fiend not a German quarrel, and were surprised at the North German Confederation making such a war a German one, is true. It is well understood in France that the war is not a Bonaparte war, but that the Emperor's personal influence were for an European agreement to reduce the war establishments and lighten the burdens.

The French are surprised at the Prussian procession of the English public opinion, as the alliance with England has always been most honest on the part of France. The necessities, and not the desires of the Imperial Emperor, and its cordiality has been, to a great extent, his personal work.

All shades of opinion in France regard Prussia, in the words of Thiers, as "a bird of prey." This is the first war of the Empire to which the Faubourg St. Germain, the old intimists, have sent their sons. The Orleans princes declined active service as volunteers, that the Socialist party may see in the war a means of resuscitating drawing that a solidarity of humanity is possible. If *events* occur, or conspiracies exist, the work is theirs.

The excitement in Paris on the reception of the news that the French troops had been defeated, was largely due to the reaction from joy that was felt at the news of an immense success, but the crowds were not at all combative, and were very easily dispersed. Publicspirited men, and especially the Imperial ministry as incapable. Upon its resignation the excitement in a great measure ceased.

The Congress of Peace.

[Letter from Basle, Switzerland, to the N. Y. World.]

There have gathered here just now a curious set of men and women in what they call a "Congress." They are a league of, for the most part, benevolent people, with branches in all the kingdoms pledged to secure "peace and liberty" by the overthrow of all existing European governments, and the establishment of a grand democratic Confederation, to be called the "United States of Europe." When they heard the first sounds of war the leaders consoled to assist the butchery. Whether it was a latent manifesto, of which I translate, above it is printed the motto, *Si vis pacem, para libertatem*. The rest is as follows:

APPEL AUX PEUPLES DE L'EUROPE!

A terrible, a barbarous war has been declared between two great civilized peoples. We cannot prevent it. It will take its course. Meanwhile, we have regarded it as our most sacred duty to proclaim anew, on the immediate frontiers of the field of battle, the principles that such wars, which have not for their end the liberation of the peoples, but the satisfaction of dynastic ambitions, can never be avoided until the peoples shall possess free self-governing rights, and decide for peace.

In this supreme moment, when, it is said, the only means to end the present horrors is the combat, we will add one also for right, for reason, and for humanity. We make our appeal to the peoples! that in the face of burning villages and smoking battlefields, the face of the shameful butcheries made by new engines of destruction, amid the ruins, the lamentations, the crimes of sorts which make up the hideous *horreur* of war, they shall swear with us to labor to conquer for themselves and their children the liberty which shall render forever impossible the renewal of these infernal scenes. We call upon them, in conformity with the principles of our league, the arrival of the *United States of Europe*.

In the name of the Congress,

JULES BARNI, President.

AMAND GOEGG, Vice President.

JOHN ROLLANDAY, Secretary General.

J. JACOBY, Secretary.

J. GERBER, President of the Basle Com.

J. FOLLEN, Secretary.

MME. M. GOEGG, in the name of the women.

Napoleon's Spy System in Germany Just Before the War.

[From the Berlin Gazette.]

The papers which have been found during the last few days, in the possession of several persons suspected of being spies, cast a strange light on the plans which the French government has long entertained with respect to Germany. The interest which the Second Empire feels for our country is so great that it has condescended to make inquiries in a perfect system of police for its use. All Germany has been divided into districts, and a commissioner to each which was placed under an official who bore the name of *Inspecteur*, and the second *chasse*, and had a number of agents under him. Hamburg, Hanover, Coblenz, Wiesbaden, Cologne, were the headquarters of the inspectors, and a number of agents were spread over the whole country. The chiefs of the inspectors had to send exact reports to their director at Paris. Their annual reports were forwarded to the Emperor in person, and simultaneously with the most part, referred to the political and military situation of Northern Germany. The character of the agents seems, from the correspondence as yet discovered, to have consisted in attempts to establish a connection with the Democrats of all parties, for the purpose of directing their hopes to France, and to Napoleon in whom the respect was truly astonishing, and the Imperial government was always ready to come to aid in the decisive hour, so little gratitude has been felt for its benevolent intentions. We have a right to be proud of the foresight we manifested in declining the services of such a government. One can imagine the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes has been undertaken. To put these fortifications to perfect use, requires a great amount of work, which is now being carried on. The result will be that any invading force will be hardly able to penetrate beyond the first line, even if that be accomplished.

Outside of the defenses described, are the detached forts, extending along the Seine and the Marne. These forts consist of a circle of forts, nine miles, which would compel a besieging force to occupy a space of no less than 50 miles, a formidable job for the Prussians if they should get so far.

The garrison in case of a seige will consist of 120,000 men, of whom 30,000 will hold the outer works.

In conclusion we may state that even if the Prussians get near enough to besiege Paris, they will not be likely to accomplish much, as it would take at least half a million men to invest the city, and there are not more than six hundred pounder guns, which are not usually carried in a siege train, could carry shot to the city of Paris itself. The impression is fair that, should the Prussians get so far as Paris, they will find the taking of the city a task beyond their power to accomplish, unless the gates were opened to them.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Suspension of French Negotiations at Tientsin, China—Portuguese Expedition Up the Jambezi Defeated—Carlist Movements in Spain, &c., &c.

Republican Meeting in Madrid.

MADRID, August 25.—A meeting of Republicans has been called for next Sunday. The corps of volunteers for the service in Cuba is rapidly forming.

Reinforcements for the Spanish Army in Cuba.

MADRID, August 25.—Reinforcements to the number of 8,000 are now ready for Cuba. Among them are 3,000 volunteers.

Members of English Parliament Coming to America.

LONDON, August 25.—Mr. Graves, member of Parliament for Liverpool, with two fellow-members, goes to America Saturday.

The Massacre at Tientsin.

LONDON, August 25.—The latest from China is that the French negotiations at Tientsin for satisfaction for the recent outrages were suspended. The French demanded that the three mandarins implicated in the massacre be given up to be shot, but the Chinese are willing to surrender only one.

Portuguese Expedition Defeated

News have been received that a Portuguese expedition up the Zambezi river has been defeated.

The Carlists.

MADRID, August 25.—A Carlist movement is reported in Aragon, in the neighborhood of Auesca, and troops have been sent there.

Increase of Bullion.

LONDON, August 25.—The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of bullion of £207,000.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 25, Evening.—Consols 91¾. American securities steady. '62s, 86¼; '65s, 87¼; '67s, 87¼; 10-48 82½; bonds at Frankfort heavy at 91½@91¾. Stocks steady; Erie 17¾; Illinois Central 106½; Atlantic and Great Western 22. LIVERPOOL, August 25.—Cotton closing downward; middling uplands 9d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 9,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 6d; red western No 2, 8s 10d; winter 9s 10d.

Western flour 25s. Corn—No 2 mixed 30s. Oats 5s 3d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s 6d@38s.

Pork 130s. Beef 122s 6d. Lard dull at 72s 6d. Cheese 62s. Bacon—Long for Cumberland; 58s for short rib.

Produce unchanged. Tallow 45s 6d.

LONDON, August 25.—Tallow at 45s 9d. Sugar active and unchanged. Turpentine firmer at 28s.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Jacob W. Pierce, a leading capitalist of Boston, was thrown from his carriage and killed, in Brookline, on Wednesday night, his horse being frightened by a shot from an intended robber.

A desperate attempt was made Wednesday night to break open the safe of the paymaster of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, and one of the thieves was captured.

In the Colored Labor Convention, at Saratoga, yesterday, resolutions recommending trades and labor organizations were discussed.

James Poindexter, colored, gave himself up to the police in Chicago yesterday, stating that he participated in the murder of Captain Galup, at Tazewell, Virginia, two years ago. He left for that place to-night in charge of an officer.

Near Osceola, Iowa, a few days ago, Colonel Langford was found murdered in bed. His son-in-law, Samuel Roberts, was suspected of having committed the crime, and a son of Langdon's shot Roberts dead in a pitched battle. Both the authorities and was held in five hundred dollars bonds to await the issue of Roberts's wounds.

The State Treasurer of North Carolina and the Governor's paymaster have been enjoined for paying Governor Holden's soldiers, by Judge Mitchell, on the ground that the prisoners recently released by Judge Brooks received an ovation from the citizens on their return home, and that the Governor's conciliation counseled by all the speakers.

At Columbia, Tennessee, Wednesday night, John Cypress and Ollie Ashton had a fight. Ashton so frightened him. The result was Ashton shot and killed him.

Major Powell is at Salt Lake City arranging for another expedition down Colorado river.

A large and brilliant meteor was seen at Denver, Col., and Cheyenne, W. T., about 7:30 on Tuesday evening. It was very large in appearance, and probably the same, was seen at Omaha at the same hour.

A man has been arrested at Denver, Colorado, charged by the Ute Indians with being an Arapahoe spy, and he was with that tribe during the last war of the Empire to which he belonged. He was with that tribe during the last war of the Empire to which he belonged. He was with that tribe during the last war of the Empire to which he belonged. He was with that tribe during their raid into North Paris a short time since.

Mr. Seward arrived at San Francisco yesterday, and is the guest of Judge Hastings.

The English gunboat Chanticleer arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

A sailor named W. G. Martin, at Detroit, yesterday shot himself through the head on being rejected in an attempt to shoot his wife, from whom he had been divorced.

The population of Detroit, according to the United States census just completed, is 79,611.

The Atchison and Nebraska Railroad Company on Wednesday closed a contract with J. F. Joy for the completion of its road by January 1, 1871. Arrangements are also being made to extend the road to Lincoln next spring. The contract includes a bridge over the Missouri at Atchison. Atchison and Northwestern Kansas are rejoicing over the arrangement. Joy will own the road when completed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1870.

A LIBEL SUIT.

Messrs. Inman, of the Inman Steamship Line, to which belonged the City of Boston, have brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas in England, against Benjamin George Jenkins for an alleged libel. The libel was in reference to the loss of the City of Boston, and was contained in a letter in which defendants made various allegations highly injurious to the plaintiffs. The defense introduced much evidence for the purpose of showing that the City of Boston was out of trim, and that she was overloaded. On these points there was most direct and positive contradiction between the witnesses on the respective parties. The case has not yet been completed and is exciting much interest.

SPAIN.

Nicolas Azcarote, special Envoy of the Spanish government, arrived in this city yesterday for the purpose of a consultation with the leaders of the Cuban revolution. He received from them on what terms they will accept a declaration of peace throughout Cuba and the settlement of all Cuban affairs. Azcarote, who is a native Cuban and brother-in-law of Mr. Fessler, Financial Agent, in this city, of the Insurgents, has returned to Madrid with important instructions forwarded by cable from the Insurgent leaders. The terms on which they and the Colonists has not yet decided whether an interview with the Cuban leaders will take place in this city or Havana.

OIL REFINERY BURNED.

Buildings 118 and 120, Malden Lane, occupied by J. W. Wheelock's and F. O. Ketchum's oil refineries, was badly damaged by fire this afternoon. The entire loss is estimated at 1,000 quantity of oil and gasoline consumed. Loss $40,000; insured $25,000. Wheelock and Ketchum were seriously injured.

SHIPMENT OF SPECIE.

The steamer Samaria, for Liverpool, took $460,000 specie.

A FRENCH PROCESSION.

A meeting of the first French citizens was held to night, and resolved to have a procession in sympathy with France.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

Bill Gurney, a notorious counterfeiter, has been arrested, and a quantity of bogus money secured.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

The Republican General Committee to-night issued a call for an election of delegates to the State Convention, to-morrow, to have a procession in sympathy with Prussia were opposed by Col. Duganne, but adopted.

BIG HORN.

The Expedition a Total Failure.

OMAHA, August 25.—The first returned Big Horner has arrived at Cheyenne and gives the following statement. The last mail had been heard from the party was from troops sent to bring them in. When they were at Grey Bull river, the miners prospected thereabouts several days without success, and it was then resolved to divide into three parties, and return to camp Brown by way of the South pass, and thence to Fort Bridger on the Union Pacific Railroad. Another party of about the same number abandoned their wagons, taking pack animals, and started to go across the country. Another party of fifty or sixty with wagons, in a northerly direction to their destination, excepting to strike the old Bozeman road on the Yellowstone. The latter party numbered 200. Every privation has been endured by these men. No Indians were seen by them, nor any fighting done by them.

The only death in the party was that of Mr. Henry Gray, who was gone hunting, and got lost. He was found dead from starvation. Nine days from the time McHenry was lost, his dog came into camp in a perfectly famished condition. A few days later the man's remains were found, with the gun and ammunition by his side. The expedition has been a failure in every respect, as at no place were paying prospects found after the party left the Sweetwater.

OMAHA, August 25.—Six more men of the Big Horn expedition arrived at Bryan to day.

THE IRISH.

Closing Proceedings of the Irish National Congress at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—The Irish National Congress continued its session until three o'clock, at which hour it adjourned *sine die*. The following is the hour it adjourned *sine die*. The following is the hour it adjourned *sine die*. The following is the